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VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1894. No. 66

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THE GOLDEN STATE.

A Victoria Exporter of Dope is Taken Charge of in 'Frisco.

San Francisco, March 13.—Henry Hensing, one of the persons under indictment for smuggling opium and Chinese on the Emerald, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Monckton last evening. Hensing is supposed to have been the agent of the gang at Victoria. He made his trips by land when he came to this city. While Phenix did not succeed in inducing Voss to return, it is evident he got some information on his trip, and that the arrest of Hensing is the first result.

The United States man-of-war Marion, which should have been well on her way to this port, is at Yokohama undergoing extensive repairs. About a fortnight ago a cablegram was received here from Yokohama saying the vessel had sailed, but was obliged to return for repairs. This was all that was stated, but the steamer Gaelic, which arrived a few days ago from the Orient, brings news that the damage was very serious. The Marion left Yokohama, and two days later encountered a terrible typhoon in the China sea, which nearly wrecked the vessel. She rode safely through the storm and sailed back to Yokohama in a battered condition. It is estimated that she will be in the dock for at least two months.

The first of a series of congresses which are to be held in connection with the Midwinter exposition was held in Festival hall to-day. This was "Teachers' Congress" day. The exercises of the morning session consisted of addresses by Martin Kellogg, president of the University of California; Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, president of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association; and Earl Barnes, professor of education in the Stanford university.

The tug Fearless started north this morning to bring down the disabled steamer City of Puebla. The steamer Queen is being fitted up, and will leave shortly to take the Puebla's place.

The city and county treasurer has filed a petition for the appointment of an appraiser to determine the amount of inheritance tax due from the estate of Senator Stanford.

TRUSTEE ELECTION.

Glover Elected by 45 Majority—A Quiet Contest.

The result of to-day's trustee election is as follows:

Glover	144
Hall	99
Majority for Glover	45

—To prevent mistakes the Paragon Oil company have decided to supply Paragon oil only in the Paragon can. This oil took first prize at the World's fair. The second prize oil, namely Pratt's oil, will be supplied in the square can bearing government seal.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Yates's Letter on Doings Important and Otherwise.

THE VILLA FABBRICOTTI, FLORENCE

Wales is Not Quite So Fat as He Was Last Autumn.

Lord Rosebery and Bookmaker Ulph—Honors for Sir Spencer St. John—Lord Oxenbridge of the Liberator Society—A Roman Catholic Paper's Suggestion About Mr. Gladstone.

New York, March 13.—Edmund Yates in his London letter to the Tribune says:

Villa Fabbricotti, where queen Victoria will make her home in Florence, was built between 1865 and 1867 under the direction of the well known architect Micheli, and stands on Montughi hill, at the left of the Bologna road. The present house occupies the site of the famous Villa Dagli Ancipressi which belonged for five centuries to one of the most distinguished Florentine families. The sitting rooms are all large and superbly ornamented with frescoes. The interior of the house is most admirably arranged, either as a winter or a summer residence, and the Queen cannot fail to be pleased with it. It is probable that Lord Spencer and Mr. Bryce will be the ministers in attendance on the Queen during her stay in Florence.

A special telegraph wire has been laid between the Cap Martin hotel and Mentone for the exclusive use of the Count and Countess Hohenembs, as the Emperor and Empress of Austria are to be styled during their stay in the Riviera.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Cap Martin on Friday at noon, to lunch, en petit comite, with the Emperor and Empress of Austria. After lunch he looked over a great portion of the hotel, with which he expressed himself delighted. It was generally noticed that he had grown very much thinner than he was last autumn, but he seemed remarkably well and in excellent spirits. He returned late in the afternoon to Cannes.

The anecdotard, as might have been expected, is busying himself in smoking rooms and other centres of the latest intelligence with Lord Rosebery. It is related that one day at Newmarket, en route to the course, Lord Rosebery asked Harry Ulph, a leading bookmaker what price he would lay against a certain horse for one of the big races. The ready bookmaker named a figure which, as he may be conceived was not one above the market odds. Lord Rosebery rode on a few paces, then pulling up, said confidentially:

"Ulph!"

"Yes, my lord," replied the bookmaker, ready for a bargain.

"I ought to tell you that such prices as satisfied Lord Dalmeny will not do for Rosebery."

Ulph, who, strange to say, is a Gladstonian of the deepest dye, once during the general election left a race meeting to vote for a Gladstonian candidate in a remote district. The journey involved the loss of a day's racing, and as it happened, business from a bookmaker's point of view was particularly good. As it turned out that expedition saved the election for Mr. Gladstone won by one vote. The circumstance was a good deal talked about, and a favorable opportunity occurring, Lord Rosebery introduced Ulph to the Grand Old Man.

The latest royal convert to cycling is the King of the Belgians, who now takes an hour or two's exercise regularly every morning on a Humber tricycle in one of the avenues adjoining Laecken palace.

The Queen, on the recommendation of Lord Rosebery, has promoted Sir Spencer St. John, the minister to Stockholm, to the grand cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George. This is to reward Sir Spencer for his valuable public services when minister to Mexico.

I hear it is probable Lady Granville will be asked to accept the post of Mistress of the Robes. This post has been in commission since the separatists came into office, having been held jointly by the Dowager Duchess of Athole and the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh.

It is well known that Mr. Gladstone looked eagerly for Lord Oxenbridge's resignation last spring and was urged in every influential quarter to dismiss the late president of the Liberator society from the office of master of the horse. It will probably be offered to Lord Carington, and if he prefers to remain in his present post, then Lord Chesterfield will succeed Lord Oxenbridge.

A Roman Catholic newspaper, the Weekly Register, announces that, though the failure of his eyesight is the immediate cause of Mr. Gladstone's retirement, the real motive is to have leisure to make his soul, as they say in Ireland.

The appointement of Ellis to be patronage secretary at the treasury, has provoked general derision among separatist legislators. It is not a popular appointment, and it is regarded as ridiculous and inadequate in the present circumstances of the party.

One of the prominent Radicals declares that the selection of Mr. Ellis as chief whip proves conclusively that Lord Rosebery and Sir W. V. Harcourt have no belief in the stability of the administration, and that he is appointed simply because it does not matter who takes the various awkward squads in hand during the brief period which will elapse before a dissolution. Mr. Ellis is energetic, but he has no standing in the house and lacks both the social advantages and weight of authority of his predecessors. George Russell would have been appointed chief commissioner of works but for the vehement opposition of a large section of the radicals, who have always been bitterly hostile to him and were exceedingly wrath when Mr. Gladstone gave him the place.

The promotion of Herbert Gladstone is a compliment to the late premier, but the appointment of Mr. Lefevre to the local government board has been severely criticized by all sections of the ministerialists and is universally regarded as the weakest which Lord Rosebery could have done.

THE BRAZILIAN REBELS

Surrender to the Portuguese Man-of-War and Sue for Mercy.

The Ignoble Ending of a Kilkenny Cat Fight—Peixoto Triumphs.

Rio de Janeiro, March 10.—There now seems to be a definite prospect of a naval battle and prompt ending of the rebellion as far as Rio de Janeiro is concerned. The dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, the torpedo boats Aurora and Destroyer and the three torpedo boats brought over from Germany have arrived here. When the sun rose this morning, Peixoto's fleet was seen at anchor in a small bay at the entrance of the harbor, well protected by the guns of Fort Santa Cruz.

The Nictheroy, from the position which she now occupies, is expected to be able to throw dynamite shells into Fort Villegagnon, and when Villegagnon has been silenced, it is expected that the Nictheroy and consorts will steam into a sheltered position under the island upon which the Villegaignon fortifications stand, and will from there shell the rebel fleet, while of the insurgent ships. The Parahby, of the insurgent ships. The Parahyy, the guard-ship of Perambuco, and the cruiser America are inside the bay, watching, it is presumed, against a surprise upon the part of the Aquidaban or other rebel ships.

All the insurgent war vessels, as well as the government fleet, have cleared for action, and a battle now seems imminent. The U. S. cruiser San Francisco, the flag ship of Admiral Benham, has anchored in a small peculiar position rear the small island on which Fort Lage stands. The San Francisco is but a little way out of the line of fire, should the Nictheroy open upon Vallegaignon with her dynamite guns. On the other hand no better position could have been chosen by the United States admiral for judging of the effectiveness of dynamite guns. The other United States war vessels are just outside the harbor, and it is presumed they will come inside when the action comences. The general opinion seems to be that the battle will commence either to-night or to-morrow night.

Buenos Ayres, March 10.—Advices to-day from Porto Allegre, the capital of Rio Grande de Sul, are that the insurgents in that state have received a severe blow through the defection from their standard of Gen. Sulgado. This is said to be a body blow to the insurgents.

Lisbon, March 13.—Rio despatches confirm reports that da Gama has taken refuge on board the Portuguese corvette, Mindello. The commander of that vessel has asked the Portuguese government for instructions in regard to restoring the vessels comprising da Gama's squadron to the Brazilian government.

Rio de Janiero, March 13.—It is believed that President Peixoto is disposed to deal leniently with da Gama and the insurgents. The insurgents offer to turn over to the government all the forts in the bay now in the hands of the insurgents and all warships which have been made under their command, and to surrender the garrison of the forts and the crews of the vessels to the authorities, on the condition that da Gama and his forces be allowed to leave the country under Portuguese protection, and that the rebellious soldiers and sailors be spared their lives.

Washington, D.C., March 13.—The state department is advised by Minister Thompson at Rio that Peixoto began bombarding the insurgent ships at noon to-day. The fire was not returned.

MOWAT AGAIN WINS.

The Supreme Court Sustains His Parboiling-Power Contention.

Ottawa, March 13.—In the supreme court to-day judgment was given in favor of Sir Oliver Mowat in the appeal of the Dominion government against the constitutionality of an act of the legislature taking the power of pardon into the hands of the lieutenant-governor in council in cases arising under the provincial statutes. Mowat's legislation has been upheld in all the courts, and the supreme court has also done so, except Justice Gwynne, who dissented.

The case of Ross v. Ross, a dispute in regard to the will of the late Senator Ross of Quebec, and involving several millions, has been disposed of in the supreme court. The late senator's will, made in New York and found many years afterwards among his papers in Quebec, was upheld.

A deputation of French Canadians interviewed Hon. Mr. Daly and urged that financial aid be given to the colonization and repatriation society of Quebec, formed for the purpose of bringing in French people from the United States and settling them in the country back of Montreal.

Sir James Grant will move the address in the house of commons on Friday.

A deputation of printers urged that there be no change in the duties on type, stereotypes and electrotypes.

Hon. Mr. Laurier and Mrs. Laurier arrived here at noon to-day and took up their quarters at the Russell house. The leader of the opposition looks well and is in excellent trim for his parliamentary duties.

General News.

Rome, March 13.—The decision of the pope in the Bartsell case will be rendered soon.

Liverpool, March 13.—The British ship Lonsdale from San Francisco, which arrived here yesterday, was driven ashore in the Mersey during a gale last night.

New York, March 13.—Stocks opened firm, 1-2 to 3-8 higher; trading dull.

ROSEBERY'S POLICY.

How the London Press Views the Premier's Speech.

THE TIMES' BREATH TAKEN AWAY

Reported Excitement Among the Irish Parties.

Labouchere's Amendment to Abridge the Veto Power of the House of Lords Carried in the Commons—Urgency Demanded by the Chamber of Commerce on Indian Silver.

London, March 13.—The Times, commenting on Rosebery's speech in the Lords yesterday, says: "The prime minister's admission that England must be convinced of the justice of the Irish home rule fairly takes our breath away. It is the argument we have used from the very beginning of the controversy and carries with it the emphatic condemnation of the proceedings of the party which forced the home rule bill through the House of Commons by the Irish votes against the great majority of the votes of English representatives. All other considerations are dwarfed by the premier's admission. It must produce the gravest consequences directly its significance is perceived. What will Gladstone think of this? If Gladstone had not retired, we might almost expect him to hasten back and move a vote of want of confidence in his successor."

The Chronicle says: "Rosebery's appearance as leader has been an unquestionable success. Nothing can be better than his attitude towards the House of Lords, while he has given the home rule question the stimulant it needs."

The Daily News: "The unity of the Liberal party is now as firm as ever. Rosebery's speech in the House of Lords was one of the most spirited Liberal manifestos that was ever addressed to the peers, and will be regarded as the first warning of their fate."

The Standard says: "Rosebery takes over not only Gladstone's position but all the pledges and promises to which Mr. Gladstone was committed." Rosebery's statement that England must be converted to home rule, is declared by the Standard to have created great excitement in both branches of the Irish party, who will certainly question the government on the subject.

The reference to home rule made by Rosebery last night in the House of Lords, which has occasioned much comment, was as follows: "The noble lord (Lord Salisbury) has made one remark on the subject of home rule with which I confess myself in entire accord. He said that before Irish home rule could be conceded by the imperial parliament, England, as a predominant member of the partnership of the three Kingdoms, must be convinced of its justice."

In the lobby of the House of Commons Michael Davitt said to-day: "It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that Rosebery's language creates virtually a new departure of the Liberal party on the question of home rule. The Unionist lords must be convinced of the justice of home rule before it will be granted Ireland. That is Rosebery's doctrine."

The Parnellite wing of the Irish party have openly denounced Rosebery's statement about converting England to Home Rule and the McCarthyites also are angry at the premier's utterances.

The Globe says that there is not one among the McCarthyites who does not see that the premier has virtually dropped home rule. The Conservative papers this afternoon are all agreed that Rosebery has virtually abandoned home rule.

The House of Commons, by a vote of 147 to 145, passed Labouchere's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, recommending the abolition of the veto power by the House of Lords.

The chamber of commerce has presented to the government the urgency of the reassembling of the international monetary conference, with a view of finding some remedy for the heavy fall of silver, which is causing grave injury to the eastern trade.

A dispatch from Bathurst, Gambia, says Chief Fodislah has been captured by the French troops.

A PLEASANT MISSION.

Police Magistrate Jordan Coming Over to be Married.

Vancouver, March 13.—D. White's house on Robson street was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $500; insurance, $1,250.

Police Magistrate Jordan left for Victoria to-day to be married to-morrow to Miss Withrow, daughter of D. Withrow of Victoria. He was accompanied by J. M. O'Brien, Rev. Mr. Armstrong and Dr. McGuigan.

Commercial Unity.

London, March 13.—The United Empire trade league movement continues to grow in interest, and Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., the father of the idea, is determined that it shall not be allowed to drop into the back ground. In the hose of commons to-night, the member for Sheffield gave notice that he would on the 3rd of April next, move a resolution relating to the commercial unity of the empire.

—Lem Gok was before Magistrate Macrae this morning charged with assaulting Law Goon. The case will be heard in the morning.

—The funeral of the late Captain Wm. Pettit will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the family residence, 27 Fernwood road.

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

The Queen's Speech Contains Many Remarkable Points.

London, March 12.—Parliament re-assembled to-day. The Queen's speech was read by the Lord High Chancellor in the chamber of the House of Lords, in which the Commons were also assembled. The speech in part, is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

My relations with foreign powers continue to be amicable. Negotiations between my government and Russia, for the settlement of the frontier question in Central Asia, are proceeding with the hope of an easy adjustment. Negotiations are also in progress with the United States for the purpose of executing the award of the court of arbitration on the question of the seal fisheries of Behring Sea. Two collisions, accompanied by a lamentable loss of life, have occurred between the French and colonial forces in West Africa. I await the result of the inquiry which has been instituted in regard to these deplorable occurrences, in full confidence that they will be examined in the calm and dignified temper which befits two great nations on such an occasion.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates of the public service for the year will be found to make full and adequate provision for the defence of the empire. The recent improvement in the state of Ireland has been marked. Agrarian crime has been reduced to the lowest point reached in the last 15 years. Measures will be submitted to you with a view to a reasonable settlement of the question affecting deeply the welfare of Ireland. Bills will be submitted for the amendment of the registration law and the abolition of plural voting in parliamentary elections, and measures dealing with the ecclesiastical establishment in Wales and Scotland will also be submitted. There will be also presented to you bills with the object of the equalization of rates in London and the establishment of local government in Scotland on the same basis as that recently accorded to England and Wales. You will also be asked to confirm measures for the promotion of conciliation in labor disputes.

A meeting of the Liberal leaders was held to-day. Lord Rosebery in his speech referred feelingly to the absence of Mr. Gladstone. There was no need for a declaration of his policy since there would be no change of measures, but only of men. The honor of England was safe in their hands. The Welsh church question would be pressed to the earliest settlement. (Cheers.) Regarding the group of Irish questions, the party was bound by every tie of honor to continue Mr. Gladstone's policy. If there were any doubts on that point they ought to be set at rest by Mr. Morley's decision to remain in the Irish office.

With Mr. Gladstone's last declarations concerning the House of Lords, the Queen's present advisers entirely agree. He himself, perhaps, had used in the House of Lords even stronger language than Mr. Gladstone had made use of. What the Lords had to understand was that with them Irish revision was delicate and rejection dangerous. (Cheers.) With the democratic suffrage the country now enjoyed a chamber constituted like the House of Lords was an anomaly. (Hear, hear.) Lord Rosebery said it was the greatest inconvenience to him to be in the House of Lords, but it was no fault of his. (Laughter.) He did not think it ought to be referred to as a stigma. He asked the party to judge him by his deeds. (Cheers.) When the party were tired of him they could dismiss him, but while leader he should steadfastly carry out the Liberal policy. (Prolonged cheers.)

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt said he was gratified to hear this exposition of their leader's policy. The party felt as the British fleet felt over the loss of Nelson, but the same spirit remained among them as animated Nelson's crew. Though they had suffered a great loss they would do their duty. Though Lord Rosebery was a lord, the Liberals in the Commons could be relied upon as a compact party in support of his policy. (Cheers.) It was utterly untrue, he said, that he desired to drop home rule.

The members of the cabinet then dispersed.

The opening of the new session of parliament was a very tame affair, so far as any manifestation of public interest is concerned, and indeed, the Lords and Commons seemed to share the indifference in a large degree. Very few Peers were in attendance, and when the House of Commons was summoned to hear the reading of the speech from the throne only about 50 members walked into the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords Lord Rosebery asked the fullest indulgence of the Peers as he had been forced into the position he occupied by a sudden call to replace a man of the noblest energies, who was a loss not only to the Liberal party, but to the nation.

Lord Salisbury regretted the retirement of Mr. Gladstone which, he said, was a loss that would have a great influence on the destinies of the nation. The succession of Lord Rosebery, he said, was perfectly acceptable, seeing that his lordship had given many proofs of his great ubilities. But he thought it would have been better if the government, instead of adhering simply to the Newcastle programme, had introduced fresh subjects into its programme. It was a pity, he said, that home rule was not put to the very front. The sooner the question was decided the better. If it were true that England would resist separation to the last, the sooner Ireland knew of it the better. The government ought not to put home rule into the Queen's speech, year after year, unless they meant to carry it.

Sir William Harcourt was greeted with prolonged cheers when naming the first measure introduced by the government under the new Premier, as the registration bill. Home Secretary Asquith gave notice of the introduction of a bill to disestablish the Welsh church. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre gave notice of a bill equalizing the London rates, and A. J. Mundella paved the way for the introduction of a bill providing for the arbitration of labor disputes. Sir William Harcourt also gave notice of the government's intention to submit a bill granting local control over the liquor traffic.

A largely attended meeting of the McCarthyite wing of the Irish party was called to order in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons at 1 o'clock this afternoon to discuss Irish affairs. It is learned that the entire proceedings of the meeting related to the parliamentary procedure of the Irish party. The meeting was still in session at three o'clock, all present being at that time ignorant of the contents of the Queen's speech, the fact that Lord Rosebery had made a speech declaring his policy.

In the House of Commons the address in reply to the Queen's speech was approved. Sir William Harcourt admitted that the retirement of Mr. Gladstone was regarded by the Liberal party with feelings of distress and dismay, but, he said, the memory of the Grand Old Man would remain the greatest tradition of the House. Though there had been slight changes in the ministry, he said there would be no change in the policy of the government or party. Home rule, though it had been temporarily put aside, remained the leading feature of the programme. The financial business was the most urgent, and this legislation must be concluded by the end of the month. Therefore the government must ask the whole time of the house until then.

Timothy Harrington protested against the laying aside of home rule. Mr. Gladstone had promised the Irish that home rule would be pursued to the end without cessation. The postponement of the matter, he declared, meant its abandonment. Instead of there being a union of hearts there would be an intense bitterness of feeling, of hatred between the English and Irish parties unless home rule were made the first object of parliament.

Sir Charles E. H. Vincent, in a long speech, moved the admendment of the address by representing to the Queen that the depression in trade and agriculture, the reduction of wages of workingmen, the thousands of unemployed laborers, and the continuous immigrations of aliens ought to be called to the attention of Parliament.

Sir Albert Kaye-Hallett, Mr. Frederick Cornish and others supported the amendment.

A Remarkable Legal Tender.

The widespread habit prevalent among French people of keeping large sums of money in their houses in bank notes is a fruitful source of profit to the Bank of France, and it helps also to explain the large number of burglaries with violence that are reported in the French newspapers. A gentleman residing in St. Denis has put in a claim against the Bank of France for the value of bank-notes destroyed under rather peculiar circumstances. Having 10,000 francs in 100-franc notes, which he did not care to trust to any banking establishment, he hid them up the chimney in one of his sitting rooms, and then forgot all about them. Coming home late the other evening, when the weather was rather chilly, he lighted a fire in the room. All of a sudden he remembered the bank-notes, but it was then too late. They were burned. The ashes, however, remained, and these he collected with loving care. They will be submitted to the examination of an expert, on whose report the action of the bank will depend.

Women as Bank Depositors.

Said the cashier of one bank which handles a great deal of women's business: "Some accounts run up very high, but the money is intended simply for household expenses and spending money. Nearly all of it is drawn out before the month is up. Does it pay to handle these transient sums? Oh, yes. If the woman draws the money out in small amounts her balance will average very well for the month. And women are no worse than men in this. Very few men keep a heavy balance at the bank."

"Is not the women's business a great source of annoyance?" I asked.

"Very great," he answered, with a sigh. "Women want the most impossible and unbusiness-like things done for them. Nine women in ten have not the faintest idea of what they have a right to ask of a bank official. There is a case I have in hand. A woman whom I have known for years, the wife of a prominent architect—you would know him if I mentioned his name—came to me in great distress. She had bought some goods of a tradesman down town and paid him for them, taking his receipt. When his bill for the next month came in he had included the goods which she had paid for the month before. She did not like to bother her husband with the matter, she said. Wouldn't I attend to it for her?

"Now, the settlement of that mater was just as far outside my business as it would be for me to help her select a new dress. But what could I do? I said: 'Very well; I will write to the man. Leave the papers with me'—and she went away contented. I have the papers on my desk now. I have written to the tradesman, stating the case and telling him to call on me if he has any claim to make. I have not heard from him, and probably I will not. But that is a sample of what women ask us to do."

"And to refuse—?"

"Is impolitic if it is not impossible. I have learned, from a long experience with women, that you cannot tell them that they are imposing on you. I make it a rule always to do what a woman asks me if possible, and then tell her that she has no right to ask it. I know that the woman has no idea that she is asking what is not right. When you tell her that what she has asked was not a part of your duties, she is always very sorry—sometimes very unhappy about it. Women are usually open to reason if you approach them the right way. They are no more unreasonable than men. Nine women in ten ask extraordinary things of us. The proportion of men may not be so great, but there is not a day that some man does not make unreasonable requests. But you can give the man a very prompt answer and a very clear one, while you must approach a woman diplomatically."—American Banker.

A Missionary on China.

At the seventh annual dinner of the Methodist Union, given in New York on February 20, Rev. A. B. Leonard, who has been a missionary to China, made a speech in which he said:

The Chinese Empire is going to fall to pieces. The truth is that there is too much of it. There is a superabundance of everything. China embraces too many countries, and each country has too many provinces, and each province has too many districts, and each district has too many counties, and each county has too many cities, and each city has too many families, and each family has too many children. It is too large. That great empire that has stood for forty centuries must dissolve. They are talking about all over China. A revolution is coming. It is the belief that England, Russia and France have jealous eyes on China, and when it does fall to pieces I believe the American republic should have a hand in the division.

Fond of His Home.

Phil Armour, the Chicago millionaire, is said to lead an amazingly simple life for a man of his wealth. He has a good-sized house on Prairie avenue, but there are many men living in that city who are worth not over $150,000, but yet live with much more ostentation than he. He belongs to social clubs, but very rarely goes to any of them. He is very fond of his home and he has a faculty when there of dropping everything that pertains to business. All his tastes are of the simplest sort. He is not a teetotaler, but he scarcely ever touches wine and never touches spirits. He is not a bookish man, but his reading is confined chiefly to newspapers and periodicals. He is punctuality personified in his every movement. He leaves his office at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon and goes for a drive, first to the Institute, where he usually chats a while with Dr. Gunsaults, after which he takes a spin along the lake shore. His evenings are always spent in his own home in company with his wife, to whose influence he ascribes much of the work which other men call noble in him. Mr. Armour visited this coast in 1852.

"March to search" is the old adage. It searches out any weakness of the system, resulting from impure blood. Those who use Ayer's Sarsaparilla find March no more searching or even disagreable than any other month. This medicine is a wonderful invigorator.

A Queer Florida Sink Hole.

[illegible] in the beautiful and curious in nature. One of the most attractive curiosities is the Devil's Punch Bowl. Why a punch bowl, or why the property of his satanic majesty, or why there should be a so-called pulpit in it tradition has forgotten to keep a record. All that one knows is that it is called the Devil's Punch Bowl.

A drive of a little over three miles over hard roads, a turn into the dense primeval forest, and suddenly on top of a grand elevation surrounded by a magnificant hammock timber, the Punch Bowl is at your feet.

There are several ways to reach the bottom of the bowl. The most expeditious is to let loose and roll down, but that is undignified. Once down its depths, its size is forcibly impressed on the mind, for what you took to be saplings and stones develop into magnolia and wahoo trees measuring five and six feet in circumference, and the stones that looked so handy from the brink become boulders of very respectable size. It is hard to estimate the area of the bowl, but between one and two acres will probably approximate its size at the top, while the bottom is about one-fourth of that size and is from sixty to seventy feet below, the topmost boughs of the trees barely reaching the level of the surrounding ground. Its steep sides are draped with beautiful ferns, mosses and vines, and dotted all over with violets, modestly hiding away with the delicate maiden hair fern under the protecting leaves of the palmettos and vines. Looking up the sides of the steep slope the picture left on the mind is one of surpassing beauty and it is hard for the stranger to realize that the scene is in Florida.—Brooksville News-Letter.

The Subject of Repentance.

"It is important during the Lenten season for thoughtful people to reconsider the subject of repentence. There are many, we do not doubt, who never seriously attempt to change or to secure this change. We do not speak of people who neglect Lent. Lent may be a season of more or less self-denial without being necessarily a season in which a regular church-goer really sets about to procure for himself a change in the intention of his life as a preliminary to a gradual change of its habits and works. There is always the temptation to think that good resolutions will be broken, and therefore need not be made, and that the good habits to be aimed at are somehow unattainable. But Christianity preaches a very different doctrine. It tells us that amendment and reparation are possible, and that repentance is the first step toward reaching that release and power which may at present seem so far out of sight. The moral nature may be cured, just as the physical nature is curable. To disbelieve this is to become a fatalist, and fatalism cuts the sinews of all moral purpose and all spiritual hope. The results of a present repentance may not be immediate, but the first step in a right direction is the only alternative to further steps in the wrong direction. A disbelief in the doctrine of repentance is the source of spiritual sloth, religious indifference, and may lead to eventual ruin. Bad as a man may be, if he neglect the effort to be better he is quite sure to become worse. If he tries to rest on his oars he is whirled off by the current to the brink of a cataract; from whose foot there can be no ascent."—The Churchman.

Injurious Photographic Chemicals.

The British Journal says: Metol seems to be gaining, rightly or wrongly, an unenviable character for the injurious action it is said to exercise on the hands of its users. But, be it ever so hurtful, is there any reason why it should be allowed to exert its ill effects? In the development of negatives only the extreme tips of the forefingers and thumb need be wet with the solution, and then only the front portion of them, where the skin is the thickest. In most instances, in handling injurious chemicals, it is only when they come in contact with the thinnest portions of the skin—as on the back or between the fingers—that any harm results. However, India-rubber finger stalls, costing but a few pence each, are to be had at all rubber shops, that will perfectly protect the fingers from all pernicious materials. They are much more extensively used by photographers, both professional and amateur, on the Continent than they are here. Being exceedingly thin, they are by no means uncomfortable to work in. It is curious to note the effect that different chemicals have on different persons. One gentleman we know, who for years had been dealing with impunity with cyanide of potassium in connection with electroplating as well as photography, suffered severely from bichromate of potash. Another gentleman, on whom the bichromate was innocuous, even when used on a large scale, could scarcely touch cyanide without suffering inconvenience. Even the smell of it created nausea and headache. In the wet-collodion days, a friend of ours had to relinquish photography, so far as the development of his negatives was concerned, on account of the injurious action the iron solution had upon his hands.

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"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

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Will readily see the scope for artistic effect and the splendid educational advantages of such a work. "America Photographed" covers this great field with splendid photographs and interesting descriptions as no other work has ever done. The views are the perfection of the photographer's camera and the engraver's skill; they embrace everything of importance, that is interesting, scenic and historic in Canada, Alaska, the United States and Mexico. It seems

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The Creator has planned everything on a mighty scale. The Selkirk mountains in British Columbia make the Alps appear insignificant by comparison. The Mississippi and its tributaries make the longest river in the world; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is the most appalling chasm of the earth, and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky the largest and strangest cavern. Nature here planned everything on a scale that

Is the Grandest

and most magnificent. Popocatepetl is 17,540 feet high, while the altitude of Mount Blanc is only 15,786. The height of Mount St. Elias is 19,000 feet, and the Matterhorn, Italy, reaches less than 15,000 feet skyward. Every extreme of tropic and frigid is reached. In the natural

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Work of art alike is afforded a rich field for the traveller and the student. To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed," as issued by the Times, will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography, history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It will touch alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Premier Moves the Second Reading of Nakusp Bill.

DEBATE ADJOURNED EARLY IN DAY

Government Anxious to Bring the Session to a Close Before Easter—A Batch of Private Bills Disposed of Last Evening.

MARCH 12.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

Dr. Milne introduced a bill to amend the elections regulation act.

Mr. Grant introduced a bill to amend the municipal act.

Mr. Sword moved for a return showing the results of the revised census in each enumerator's division, with a statement showing in which of the new electoral districts, or ridings of districts, each enumerator's division was.—The motion was adopted.

Mr. Semlin moved and it was resolved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that an additional polling place in the electoral district of Yale be established at Boundary Creek.

Hon. Mr. Beaven asked the chief commissioner what is the cause of delay in commencing work upon the parliament buildings?

Hon. Mr. Vernon answered that the matter was in the hands of the contractor who was responsible for the delay. The cause was that the contractor could not use the stone that was being delivered.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message from the Lieut.-Governor enclosing a bill respecting the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Nakusp & Slocan railway bill which was one of the enterprises included in the railway aid act of last year. Under section 2 of that act the government were empowered to guarantee interest upon an amount sufficient to build and equip the road, but not to exceed $25,000 per mile, and section 6 limited the amount of the guarantee to interest on $925,000, or the cost to the company of the said railway enterprise, whichever might be the smaller sum. The measure passed the house without division unanimously, as had also the Shuswap & Okanagan guarantee act at a previous session. Soon after the house rose the government took the enterprise up, and conceiving the Nakusp & Slocan road to be the most urgent the government took steps to enquire fully into its merits, and taking advantage of the assizes, at which he had public business to transact, he (Mr. Davie) had gone to the spot, and it did not take long to convince him of the vital importance to the country of immediate construction of the road to preserve the Kootenay trade, which otherwise would be diverted to the south, and lost to British Columbia. The projected road would give access to one of the greatest mining regions of the world, the trade of which, without the road, would be drained.

Mr. Davie read the number of extracts showing the amount of ore shipped out of the Kootenay country. The desirability of prompt construction being established and a commencement made at once—the question arose how to begin, what was the cost of the road and how was the money to be found. Fortunately he had valuable aid at hand to solve both questions. From a gentleman who happend to be travelling in Kootenay, connected with one of the strongest financial houses in London, he became convinced of the undesirability of issuing interest guaranteed bonds. They were not looked upon as a desirable investment, and could only be sold at a heavy discount. Interest guaranteed bonds can, in fact, only be sold at just such a rate as would give the investor margin sufficient out of the interest and discount to form a sinking fund which would make good the principal by the time the loan expires. To have allowed the project to remain over for a year to obtain further legislation would have been as injurious, or more so, than to make the sacrifice in money, not only on account of the delay, but because the trade would in the meantime have been diverted, and as is well known when a market is once lost it is a difficult matter to recover it. Vast quantities of ore waiting shipment, and mines waiting a railroad to develop their wealth—the country would not have justied the government in waiting; the people are impatient for the development of this country, and the only way in which British Columbia will benefit by the trade of its development is by this road. To have ascertained by bills of quantities and engineers' measurements exactly what the road would cost, would have meant a year's delay, which the country would not have tolerated any more than they would have countenanced waiting another year's time to consult the legislature in the matter of floating bonds. He (Mr. Davie) went to Montreal, and Mr. Van Horne ascertained from his engineers on the spot what the probable cost of construction would be, what the C.P.R., with the facilities which they had at hand, could construct the road for, and that cost was placed at $17,500 a mile. He, Mr. Davie, pressed upon Mr. Van Horne to build the line, but he did not care to undertake it. He agreed, however, that his engineers would superintend the construction, and that the company would lease the line, paying 40 per cent. of the gross receipts as a rental. He, Mr. Davie, then arranged with the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Co., to build the road, and concluded an agreement between the Pacific company and the Nakusp and Slocan, which is now before the house, under which the C.P.R. superintend the construction and agree to operate the line for 25 years under a penalty of $50 per day. The company had to put up the sum of $118,000, being the amount of the Dominion subsidy in cash. To have built the road by interest guaranteed bonds, would have required all of the bonds—for under the act the company were to have "the cost to them of their enterprise." Placing therefore the cost of construction at $17,500 per mile for thirty-seven miles, the length of the road, amounted to $647,000. Add to this the discount of bonds, which would have been part of the "cost of the enterprise," cost of the organization, engineering, right of way and one thing and another, would have footed up fully to the $925,000, and no company could then have been procured, nor now, so far as he knew, to undertake the work, and put up the $118,000—under the whole of the bonds and there was no time to hunt up others if the work was to be commenced at once. In fact the company had called for tenders for construction, payable in bonds, and the lowest bid was for all the bonds at $25,000 per mile. With these facts before the government, it would be suicidal to build the roads with only the interest on the bonds guaranteed. The cost of the road was $647,000, but of that $118,000 is paid as a subsidy by the Dominion government. The government made the stipulation that the amount received as 40 per cent. of the earnings should, after paying the interest, be allowed to accumulate as a sinking fund to wipe out the principal. The provision that the company should not be allowed to charge a higher rate than that charged on the main line in British Columbia, would be an advantage to the settlers in that district. It will be for the government to say whether the district should be given lower rates, or whether higher rates should be charged to relieve the exchequer. The road would not only cost the company the actual cost for construction, but they would pay the cost of negotiating the bonds. With this the road could not be built for less than $25,000 a mile. There would be $31,446 a year to pay as interest and sinking fund, and at the end of the time the province would have a road. By the system of interest guaranteeing bonds the government would have to pay $32,000 a year for interest and at the end of the term they would have nothing to show for it. There was no doubt that the plan proposed to be adopted was a saving one. For the Victoria & Sidney railway the government were paying five per cent. on $300,000, while they only received $270,000. If they had borrowed the money right out they would have saved over $4,000 a year which in time would have paid for the road. He read abstracts to show that there would be immense amounts of ore to be shipped over the Nakusp road after it was burned. Estimating on 40 tons of ore daily, which is a very fair one, the road would earn $64,800 for ore only; then there would be $31,000 for merchandise and stock, and $34,000 for passengers and mail. Of this the government would receive $48,000 yearly, as the 40 per cent. of the earnings, so that there would be no danger in guaranteeing $31,000 a year. The government has an engineer under whose superintendence the work will be done. Then the C.P.R., who have to operate the road for 25 years, will have an engineer. The company will want a well constructed road to carry their trains. The C.P.R. in their agreement have provided that the road must be well constructed. The Nakusp company could not draw money from the bank without a certificate from the government and C.P.R. engineers. He was satisfied that the C.P.R., having to operate the road for 25 years, subject to a penalty of $50 a day, would not take over a road that was not well built. Then the Dominion government had deposited $118,000 which the company could not draw until the road had passed muster at Ottawa. Those who said old rails were to be used, did not know what they were talking about. The rails that were to be used on the Nakusp road had only been down on the C.P.R. for two years. They were not old or damaged, the life of a rail being about 30 years. It could not be classed as old material. The company were fully justified in using them and the government were justified in approving of the rails. He read a memorandum from the government engineer showing that the curves on the road were not sharp and the bed and trestles were well constructed. On the whole it would be seen the scheme was a bona fide one and the 40 per cent. of the earnings would be sufficient to pay the interest and leave a balance for a sinking fund to pay the principal. The plan of guaranteeing principal and interest was by no means a new one. The government could after seeing the road worked for two years, purchase a half interest in the road for the province. He quoted a number of cases where the plan proposed in the Nakusp scheme had been adopted in other colonies. In fact, he said, the plan proposed by the government was a moderate one compared with the plans adopted abroad. The government had not jumped at the conclusion; they had thoroughly considered the matter during the recess. They had been pressed to adopt the same plan with two other roads, but they did not consider that they could do that until they had consulted the house. But in the case of the Nakusp road there was urgency. They would next year know whether their plan had been successful, which he was sure it would be. The government did not consider that they could assist the Nicola road until the country was fully explored. It would not do to do too much on the credit of the province or give everything to railways. In a few days a measure would be brought down to facilitate drainage and dyking in New Westminster district. He would say something about the Chilliwack railway later.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said that much of the information that the attorney-general had given the house was not contained in the papers that had been presented to the house. The government must have a great deal of information that they had not given to the house. He was amused at the way in which the attorney-general had placed the responsibility for the railway aid act on the shoulders of the legislature. He had also tried to place some responsibility on the city of Victoria for the Victoria & Sidney scheme. Everybody knew that the railway aid bill was submitted to the house by the government. The attorney-general tried to make it appear that the measure had been forced on the government by the house. He did not know what the government members made the government do, but he was sure the legislature had not forced the measure on the government. Any one who had listened to the attorney-general must have come to the conclusion that the attorney-general had given the house a lot of information not contained in the papers, the debate should be adjourned to allow the members to consider that information. The figures quoted by the attorney-general should be explained. The figures should have been in the papers laid before the house and not given merely in a speech. The attorney-general said the government could in two years obtain a half interest in the road. This was not the case; the government could only obtain 49 per cent. of the stock. He could not say that 49 was half of a hundred. The attorney-general tried to make it appear that in case the government took an interest they would have a controling interest. The fact was that the company would have the controling interest. The government were putting all the money into the scheme, therefore what could the company have to sell. The province would build the railway, give it to the company and then buy a minority of the stock back from them. He moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the bill to regulate the department of agriculture, which he explained in a few words. Read a second time.

Hon. Col. Baker moved the second reading of the bill to amend the placer mining act. The amendments were suggested by the mining committee, and he as minister of mines presented it to the house. Read a second time.

The second reading of the mineral act was also moved by Hon. Col. Baker, who explained it in the same way as he explained the placer mining act. The second reading was passed.

On consideration of the report on the Kaslo-Slocan railway bill, Hon. Mr. Beaven asked whether the company would receive the same land grant for a narrow gauge road as it had been proposed to give for a broad gauge road.

Hon. Mr. Davie—There will have to be a change in the land grant. It will have to be the subject of another bill.

Mr. Hunter said it was understood that there would be a change in the grant. But even if it was not the railway would be in the same position as other railways which received land grants from the government.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Punch continued the debate on the Chilliwack drainage bill. The by-law had been attached, and the bill was in order. He hoped that it would pass. The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Beaven rose to a question of privilege, as to whether the preamble of a private bill should be passed before the rest of the bill. The practice that had been followed in this house was not the same as in the English house of commons, as there a private bill was not considered in committee unless the rights of the crown were affected. He explained at some length the system in England. There the bill was considered by a select committee, which took up the preamble first and then the clauses. The course of procedure in this house was in accordance with the procedure of the Dominion house of commons. It was necessary to discuss the preamble first, as that was the basis of the bill.

Mr. Speaker said the discussion was a very unnecessary one. He saw no reason to change his ruling. If the house wished to change the ruling they could necessary to discuss the preamble first, read, but not considered first. It is not worth changing this session, but the next speaker can take it up.

The house went into committee, Mr. Hunter in the chair, to consider the Brunette Saw Mill company's bill. The bill was reported complete.

The house rose at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Horne moved the second reading of the bill to validate certain public works in the township of Richmond. The object of the bill was to validate a by-law and a contract for certain public works done by McLean Brothers.

Hon. Mr. Beaven rose to a point of order. The bill proposed to validate a contract and a by-law, which were not attached to the bill.

Mr. Speaker—The point of order is well taken.

The by-law and contract were distributed, having been printed.

Mr. Sword said the bill did not recite the case as it actually was. It would have been well if the private bills committee had submitted to the house an abstract of the evidence given before the committee. There would be no injustice done if the bill was read the day six months, the corporation having paid McLean Brothers what they were willing to receive. He moved that the bill be read this day six months.

Mr. Grant supported the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Beaven said it seemed that the corporation of Richmond had acted very liberally with McLean Brothers. The corporation had agreed to pay them what it owed them, although the court had said that it did not need to pay. It would be very high-handed for the legislature to set a side a judgment of the supreme court and make the corporation pay McLean Brothers more than they contracted to do the work for. He would be very loath to set aside a judgment of the supreme court.

Mr. Booth said the judgment had been decided on a mere technicality. After the case had been thrown out the corporation would pay the amount for the work, but would not pay the costs of court, which were more than the amount involved.

Mr. Martin said the bill had been thoroughly considered by the private bills committee and passed by the committee. McLean Brothers had been non-suited on a point of law, the judge remarking that it was with reluctance that he gave the judgment that he did.

Mr. Kitchen reviewed the case from the time the money was raised by by-law and the contract was let. The corporation agreed to confess judgment for $4,970 and the McLean Brothers agreed to accept this. But they did not do this. They sued the corporation for $4,970 and interest and damages. They lost the case and the corporation passed a by-law and paid the amount of the contract. He was in favor of validating the contract, but he did not believe in making the legislature a court for the collection of small debts. McLean Brothers were not entitled to $716 costs, as they need not have incurred these costs if they had accepted confessed judgment.

Hon. Col. Baker said Mr. Kitchen acknowledged that the McLean Brothers were entitled to the amount and excused the corporation by saying that it did not have the money to pay it. It would be disgrace to the province and municipality if the contractors were not fairly dealt with.

Mr. Brown supported the six months' hoist. The last speaker had deliberately misrepresented Mr. Kitchen.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the corporation had induced McLean Bros. to bring a suit and then by a technicality defeated the action that they requested should be brought. The corporation had evidently been ill advised. They could have paid the money into court or allowed the judgment for the amount they admitted to go by default. He did not by any vote of his mean to allow any municipality to treat individuals unfairly.

Mr. Sword said the debate should be adjourned to allow the petitions against the bill to be printed.

A motion to adjourn the debate was defeated.

Mr. Semlin opposed the bill. The council had paid the McLean Brothers the amount of their contract, but they declined to pay damages. Did it look like a dishonest transaction when the council had paid the amount although the court had decided against the contractors? As long as the council was acting fairly the house should not interfere. The house was not a debt collecting agency, and it would be adopting a very bad precedent to pass the bill. Every contractor who had a grievance against a municipality would appeal to the legislature. The court was the place to settle such disputes. He was willing to support the bill as far as it validated the by-law and contract, but the house should not say that the municipality owes the contractors a certain amount of money. The house should be very careful in interfering with the powers of municipalities.

Mr. Brown wished to speak again, but the speaker ruled that Mr. Brown had spoken to the principle of the bill.

Mr. Brown—I beg your pardon. I spoke to the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Speaker—You discussed the principle of the bill.

Mr. Brown—I beg your pardon. I did not.

Mr. Speaker—You have already spoken. Shall the bill be read this day six months?

The question that the bill be read this day six months was defeated.

Mr. Forster said before the board the evidence given before the private bills committee he had intended to vote for the bill, but after hearing it he could not do so. The argument of the premier was very unfair to both the council and the member for Westminster, Mr. Kitchen. The council had tried to pass the by-law to pay McLean Brothers as soon as possible. The council took steps to pay the money nearly a year before McLean Brothers gave notice of their intention to ask for the passage of a private bill. The bill was making the house a court to decide on a debt, and they did not have all the evidence before them. The reason why the petition was signed by Victorians was because the deputation from Richmond found when they arrived here that they could not be heard before the private bills committee without a petition. The private bills committee were not justified in coming to the conclusion they did on the evidence received.

The bill passed its second reading on a vote of 19 to 8.

Mr. Brown rose to a question of privilege. He wished to know if a member spoke to a motion to adjourn the debate, could he not afterwards speak to the principle of the bill. He would like to have a clear understanding on this question.

Mr. Speaker—If a member speaks to the adjournment of the debate he can afterwards speak to the principle of the bill, but if he speaks to the principle of the bill under the guise of speaking to the judgment, he cannot afterwards speak to the principle of the bill.

The house went into committee, Mr. Forster in the chair, to consider the dentistry bill. The bill was reported complete without amendment.

Dr. Watt moved the second reading of the pharmacy bill. The measure, he said, was for the protection of the public by preventing the careless handling of poisons by unqualified persons.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the bill was only another step in the wrong direction. The clause providing that a man who was qualified in other countries would have to pass an examination before being allowed to practice in the province was not fair. The bill was not for the public benefit.

Mr. Semlin opposed the bill, as he had opposed all its predecessors. The bill was not for the protection of the public; it was for the benefit of a class, the druggists. The bill also provided that druggists should not do jury duty. Why should druggists be exempt from jury duty any more than any one else? Poorer men than druggists had to serve on juries. There was no reason why druggists should not be allowed to take in a partner who was not a druggist.

The bill was passed on a division of 9 to 7.

Economy and Strength.

Valuable vegetable remedies are used in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such a peculiar manner as to retain the full medicinal value of every ingredient. Thus Hood's Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength and is the only remedy of which "100 Doses One Dollar" is true. Be sure to get Hood's.

HOODS PILLS do not purge, pain or grip, but act promptly, easily and efficiently.

Board-School Definitions.

The following answers have been culled by The University Correspondent, London, from English Board-School Examinations:

Rabies—What you put round a dog's nose to prevent his biting.

Compurgation—When he is going to have anything done to him, and if he could get any one to say not innocent, he was let off.

Function—When a fellow feels a funk.

Quotation—The answer to a division sum.

Civil War—When each side gives way a little.

Precession—(1) When things happen before they take place. (2) The arrival of the equator in the plane of the ecliptic before it is due.

Zenith—(1) A quadruped living in the interior of Africa. (2) A kind of wind.

Parable—A heavenly story with no earthly meaning.

The four seasons—Pepper, mustard, salt, and vinegar.

Alias means "otherwise"—e. g., he was tall but she was alias.

Where is iron found in England? In the Black Regions.

What is the capital of Belgium famous for? Brussels sprouts, sir.

How is the earth divided? By earthquakes.

Hall's Hair Renewer cures dandruff and scalp affections; also all cases of baldness where the glands which feed the roots of the hair are not closed up.

Of course you have heard of MASTIFF PLUG CUT, but have you tried it yourself? It is making new friends every day, indeed it disappoints nobody. It is always even better than people expect.

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. 128 book free. CHARLES CLUTHE, 194 King St. W., Toronto.

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong—

TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?

A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 25 MILLION POUNDS. If he hasn'T in sale, send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $800.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650) or singly $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. 221-8m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners for the transfer of the license held by me to Frank G. Norris, for the sale of spirituous and fermented Liquors by retail, upon the premises known as the St. George's Inn, Esquimalt Road, Victoria, B.C.

BENJAMIN CARTER.
February 9th, 1894. 1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of my interest in the license held by Harrison and McAlister, to sell wines and liquors by retail at 67 and 69 Johnson Street, to William Harrison.

JOHN McALISTER.
Victoria, Feb'y 14th, 1894 —30d

The Board of Licensing Commissioners.

I, the undersigned William Baines, of 100 Fort Street in the City of Victoria, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, next, for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer, and other fermented, and intoxicating liquors by retail, in a certain building to be used for Hotel purposes, containing 35 rooms, which said building is known as "The Osborne House," and is situate and built on Lot 149 in the City of Victoria, at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard Streets in the said City of Victoria.

Dated the 12th day of February A.D. 1894.
fe12-30t WILLIAM BAINES.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to John Roberts of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bay View saloon, situate at the corner of Humboldt and Government streets in the City of Victoria.

T. J. RIDEHALGH.
Feb. 1-1m

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Omineca Saloon" Geovernment street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.
Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30t

Mortgagee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, Joseph Levy, did on the 3rd day of February, 1894, under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Bill of Sale, by way of Chattel Mortgage, duly filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles, at Victoria, B. C., take possession of the goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, fixtures, etc., of David Hart, doing business at 110 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., and that I will under power contained in the said bill of sale sell the said goods, chattels, stock-in trade, etc., to satisfy the moneys secured by the same.

Until further notice Mr. H. Emanuel Levy will retain possession and conduct such sale.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 7th day of February, 1894.

Witness: M. Young.

JOSEPH LEVY.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, Times. 8 Third street, Victoria.

W. J. HANNA,
Graduate U. S. College of Embalming
PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Government street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

VETERINARY.

F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med., Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TRAGUS, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad Street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 462.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja14 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy23 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, 1-19 Scribe S.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight is cordially invited to attend. E. PEMBERTON, C.C. E. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREWS & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS Bell Ranges and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 197 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST, Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving in all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.) The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits. First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses. Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. fe13 a,m,tf&w tf

JOSEPH SEARS, Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger. Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc. 114 Yates Street.

✠ Gilt Edge Hams ✠ And Dried Beef. R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE. Wednesday, March 14. America's Comic Actor JOHN T. KELLY, In his Funny Play McFEE OF DUBLIN. Funny Comedians, Merry Soubrettes, Sweet Singers, Graceful Dancers. ALL NEW THIS SEASON. ST. PATRICK'S DAY. ...SONS OF ERIN GRAND... Concert. Under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to be held in Victoria Theatre on SATURDAY, 17th MARCH, 1894, Commencing at 8 p. m. THE SERVICES OF MR. EVAN-THOMAS, (Late of the Carl Rosa Opera Company), have been secured, together with the best local talent including the Ladies' String Orchestra. ADMISSION—Reserved seats, 75c; unreserved seats, 50c; gallery, 25c. Tickets can be had at Jamieson's book store, or at Messrs. Flint & Prossor's, 18 Broad street. mar12 6t

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A parlor and housemaid. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock to Mrs. Dupont, Stadacona. mar 12-3t

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, three cents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati O.

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. 16sm&w

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by a first class camp cook. Address Cook, Times office m12-2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Three houses and corner store, six rooms each; stable and shed; all let; $1,150 cash; good for one week. Address J. C., Times office. mar9-4t

LOT FOR SALE—Cor. South Turner and Niagara streets; 40x112. Apply R. D., Times office. mar3-t f

TO LET.

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. 43-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A small Yorkshire terrier bitch. Finder will be rewarded on returning her to L. T. Dupont, Stadacona. mar12-3t

MISCELLANEOUS

LATEST SYSTEM of Dressmaking still taught and dresses fitted at 98 Yates St. Ladies taught at home. Agents wanted. mar12-1w.

LADIES, now is the time to start house-cleaning, have your carpets cleaned and laid, mattresses, lounges, etc., repaired at the lowest prices. Apply to W. Smith, care of Erskine, Wall & Co. Orders promptly attended to. fe26-1m

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH, BUTCHER AND PACKER, 72 Yates street. Oc17

Everything depends upon the one word JOHNSTON'S. If you get Fluid Beef without the Johnston you will be sadly disappointed. The only Fluid Beef you can depend on to impart strength is Johnston's Fluid Beef. ☞Take No Other. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

English Tobaccos. 25 CENT PACKET, MORRIS', Colonist Block.

$10 REWARD. Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park. By order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C. City Clerk's Office, 23rd January, 1894. j24

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

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Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

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NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

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Address THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

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The Daily Times.

MUNICIPAL BILLS.

The usual "improvement" of the municipal act is in process, there being two bills now before the house with this end in view. One of these comes from a committee appointed earlier in the session to consider the question of amending the act and the other from the Premier, who contrived to forestall the committee. Whether Mr. Davie was afraid to trust the committee with the work, or whether he was anxious to get the credit of making certain amendments that have been earnestly urged, so far remains undetermined. In any event it is obvious that he should have had the common courtesy to allow the committee to report first, when he could have introduced a measure supplying any defects in the committee's work. The Premier is probably anxious to create the impression that no one but himself can properly legislate for the good government of the people municipally. As to the merits of the amending schemes it will be easier to speak definitely when they are consolidated.

Some of the changes proposed by the two bills are undoubtedly in the right direction. For example, it is but right that the property-owner should not be deprived of his franchise because he happens to have left some rate or tax unpaid. The city has a lien on his property for his taxes, and it is hardly fair to mortgage his franchise in addition. We suppose that it is with the view of improving the city's security for taxes that the committee proposes to require registration as owner as well as appearance on the assessment roll before the person's name can be placed on the voters' list. Nevertheless this is a new and somewhat startling innovation, and the provision will no doubt be closely scanned before being adopted by the house.

There is another provision in the committee's bill which appears to call for close examination, namely that which changes the property qualification for mayor and aldermen of Victoria. It is proposed to change the mayoralty qualification from $1000 to $2000, and that for aldermen from $500 to $1000. When did the citizens of Victoria ask for this change? Are the legislators at liberty to make such alterations without consulting anything but their own whim or fancy? To make the change in Victoria look the more marked, the mayoralty and aldermanic qualifications in Nanaimo are left at $500 and $350 respectively, while for all future cities the amounts of $1000 and $500 are named. Perhaps there is some good reason hidden away somewhere for making these distinctions between which are all supposed to be working under one general act, but we confess that for the present we are quite unable to find it. Perhaps a satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming when the bills are under discussion.

HIS LATEST TRIUMPH.

The Supreme court of the Dominion has upheld Sir Oliver Mowat's bill claiming for the provincial executive the prerogative of pardon so far as regards offences against provincial laws. As this decision is in agreement with those of the two lower courts it is not likely to be reversed by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and another will be added to the Ontario premier's long list of victories in the line of constitutional law. It is only a few days since the validity of his legislation in regard to bankrupt estates was upheld by the Privy Council, though it had been pronounced ultra vires by the supreme court at Ottawa. If this pardon law is similarly upheld, we believe Sir Oliver will not have a single defeat on constitutional questions placed to his credit. It is at least the fact that he has been in the right on every disputed point of any importance. His unbroken list of successes is a remarkable attestation to his ability in the line of law, just as the sound state of Ontario's affairs witnesses most emphatically to his ability and integrity as an administrator. Every outsider will feel most strongly inclined to say that the premier province has been fortunate in having its business under the control of a man of Sir Oliver's stamp. Its people have shown their high appreciation of the quality of his government on a good many occasions, and we should be sorry to find any degree of probability in the prediction that he will be defeated at the coming election. Undoubtedly the situation in Ontario is considerably unsettled by the appearance of new political factors on the scene, but as time goes on the indications increase that there will be a very solid body of voters to pronounce against the dismissal of the province's "grand old man," whose talents have been so well employed for the public welfare, and whose sterling character has been as a strong bulwark to the ship of state.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Lord Rosebery has contrived to create a decided sensation at the opening of his career as prime minister. He has very plainly told the peers that he considers the continuance of their house in its present position an impossibility. This statement from the premier is emphasized by the adoption by the Commons of Mr. Labouchere's amendment calling for the abolition of the veto power of the "upper house." But Lord Rosebery had something still more sensational to say when he referred to the Irish question, and it is not surprising that a furore has arisen over his declaration that the majority of the electors of England must be brought to see the justice of home rule for Ireland before it is granted. His lordship is not given to the use of ill-considered expressions and opinions, so it must be assumed that he meant just what he said. This is assuredly a new departure, if the cabled version of his remarks is correct. The Conservatives and the Irish party at all events look on the incident in this light, with consequent jubilation on one side, dismay on the other, and surprise on both. It may be that subsequent developments will cause a modification of the various views taken of the new premier's position, but in the meantime the situation appears decidedly mixed. There is one point to be kept in mind, namely that Lord Rosebery favors the federal system for the United Kingdom, or "home rule" for all the component parts, and he may expect to find the majority of the English electors favor the wider application of the principle while objecting to its partial adoption. There will probably be more light thrown on the subject in the next few days, but for the present Lord Rosebery's declaration must carry with it a good deal of mystery.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Dr. Milne's amendment to the elections regulation act provides that besides the proposer and seconder of a candidate for the legislature, there shall be 10 assenting electors to the nomination paper, and the nomination paper may be delivered to the returning officer by the candidate's agent. The bill decreases the amount of the deposit required from candidates from $200 to $50, and does away with the numbers and foil on ballot papers, adopting the Dominion system. It also proposes to change the hours of polling, opening and closing one hour later, viz., from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., instead of from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The bill introduced yesterday by message provides that the time for completing the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway to Nelson shall be extended until April 1st, 1895.

ABOUT ALBERNI.

More Snow on the Mountains—Latest Mining Rumors.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Alberni, March 12.—Weather very stormy, with much rain, and snow two feet deep has been added on the mountains over which the mail has to travel to Nanaimo.

The suspension of Green, Worlock & Co.'s bank has affected several people in this valley, and temporary inconvenience will be the result.

The rumor reported in the Nanaimo Free Press that one hundred pounds of rock from the King Solomon claim had been sent to New York and put through the Crawford mill and returned $85 per ton is not credited. Those who claim to know say no such quantity of rock has been brought down from the claim. If it is correct that a Crawford mill will extract all the gold, the sooner it is erected the better. No time ought to be lost in getting the mill here and a site selected and buildings erected, as summer is short up in the mountains.

In the report of the Victoria Presbytery meeting the name of Mr. T. Morrison is substituted for Mr. Swartout as the successor of Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Indian missionary. Mr. T. Morrison is the successor to Mr. Adamson, the missionary to the white people. Mr. Swartout is now busy learning the Sawash language under an intelligent interpreter, but it will be some time before he is proficient. The Indian school is, and has been all along, carried on by Miss Minnie.

An Early American Loan.

New York, March 13.—The heirs of John de Haven are trying to secure payment from the government of $400,000 with interest from 1776. They say de Haven lent the government that amount when it was in great need and was never repaid. De Haven was a wealthy Frenchman, who came to this country before the revolution and espoused the cause of the patriots. After his death papers were found, it is claimed, giving evidence of the loan. The claim was first presented in 1859 and received some favorable consideration, but was lost sight of at the commencement of the civil war. Recently the matter has been revived and $5,000,000 is the amount demanded. There are thirty heirs of John de Haven living in Lancaster, Warren and Venango counties, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely unequalled as a blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It is the ideal spring medicine. Try it.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Foward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

CORBETT'S DEFIANCE.

New York, March 13.—Sandow and Champion bruiser James Corbett met at the Mount Vincent Hotel yesterday, and if the strong man had been in a pugnacious mood the chances are that he would have been hurt.

Koster & Bial's star man was at the table with his manager when the pugilistic champion and Edward Foy came in and ordered a bottle of wine. Sandow gazed at the pugilist from afar and then whispered to his manager who went over to Corbett and introducing himself said: "Mr. Corbett, Mr. Sandow would like you to understand that he is in no way responsible for the statement in many newspapers that he claims to be able to defeat any pugilist by entering the ring and breaking the prizefighter's arms or crushing in his ribs. He knows such stories are ridiculous, and trusts you do not believe they emanated from him."

Corbett turned around, and throwing a contemptuous glance towards the strong man, said in quite a loud tone of voice: "You tell Mr. Sandow that not only do I believe the story came from him, but I know it to be a positive fact; and also tell him that my offer made to wager him $2,500 that he dare not step into a ring with me and stay one three-minute round still holds good. And," he continued belligerently, "while you are telling him all this, just add that his head will be a good deal bigger than it is when I get through with him; now, that's all. My money is ready now or at any time."

The strong man's manager returned to his table with an indignant face. The bystanders waited with breathless expectation to see what the strong man would say to such language. Sandow, who is a very gentlemanly fellow, in spite of his profession, paid no attention to the insults of the ruffian, but with his manager quietly went out.

CRICKET.

COLLEGE CLUB MEETING.

On Monday at Victoria College the annual meeting of the college cricket club was held, Archdeacon Scriven in the chair. The captain led the report of last year's matches, the results of which were as follows: April 26 vs. H. M. S. Garnet, won; April 29 vs. Albion cricket club, lost; May 6 vs. United Banks, won; May 10 vs. H. M. S. Champion, won; May 13 vs. Victoria cricket club, lost; May 20 vs. Victoria Juniors cricket club, won; May 27 vs. Royal Dockyard cricket club, lost; June 3 vs. Albion cricket club, won; June 5 vs. C Battery cricket club, won; June 7 vs. Rev. J. B. Hewetson's eleven, won; June 10 vs. Victoria Juniors cricket club, won; June 17 vs. Royal Dockyard cricket club, lost; June 21 vs. C Battery cricket club, won. The following is the list of patrons and officers for this year: Patrons—Hon. D. W. Higgins, M. P. P., Lieut.-Col. Peters, D. A. G., Joseph Hunter, Esq., M. P. P., D. R. Harris, Esq., J. P., R. P. Rithet, Esq., J. P., W. Wilson, Esq. President—Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, M. A. Vice-Presidents—Principal J. W. Church, M. A., H. Goward, M. A., LL. B.; Captain—C. Cartwright; secretary—C. Marpole; Committee; P. Higgins, A. Goward, M. Grahame, J. Rithet, J. Peters, A. Keating, G. Wilson and H. Lawson. It was decided that the first college match should be played on Wednesday, April 4th, weather permitting. The secretary received instructions to communicate with other clubs and draw up the match card as soon as possible. After some discussion it was decided that the committee should meet at once to make arrangements for the annual concert to be held not later than April 25th. The meeting closed with a few general remarks of the chairman who urged for the members of the third and fourth elevens the necessity of constant practice, for in future years it would be for them to maintain the honor of the first eleven and he hoped they would do as well as the first eleven had done last year, of which he was proud to be president.

YACHTING.

CANNES REGATTA.

Cannes, March 13.—The first day of the Cannes regatta opened clear with a light s.e. breeze. The first event in the regatta are those given by Gordon Bennett and Ogden Goelet. The course 30 miles. Competitors for the first cup valued at 8,000 francs are the Britannia, Valkyrie, First Floreal and Oretta.

Fate of the Briscoe.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 12.—At noon to-day a life boat was sighted making for the Cape Race signal station, which two hours later proved to be one belonging to the overdue steamer Briscoe. The life-boat contained First Mate MacKay and four men in an exhausted condition. They reported the Briscoe lying about 60 miles southwest of Cape Race. They left her at midday Friday, but after pulling four hours it was discovered that the compass had gone wrong, owing to the iron ballast carried by the life-boat. The crew then went back.

The boat was again launched Saturday morning, and from 11 o'clock that day until their arrival at the signal station to-day, the five men had not a morsel of food to eat. They also suffered considerably during the night from cold and were slightly frost-bitten. First Mate MacKay has made a public statement concerning the Briscoe's voyage, in which he says:

"We left Hamburg December 8th, but were forced to put back to Queenstown for repairs. We left there again on Jan. 31st and encountered terrific weather. The decks were swept by the high seas continually. The rails and bulwarks were swept away. The bridge was torn off and the deck houses destroyed. Nothing was left standing but the two lower masts and the funnel. She was a complete wreck. Then the starboard bow was stove in by the ice, but the compartments were still tight. She was full of water forward, however. Our supply of coal ran out 19 days after we left Queenstown. We began to use up the furniture and other woodwork for fuel. The steamer Ulunda, which sailed from Halifax Feb. 27th for London, took the Briscoe in tow Friday, March 2nd, but left her at 8 o'clock the following morning, after towing us 120 miles. A repetition of our former experience set in and we drifted along, using up all the available woodwork we could find on board for fuel. A new danger now confronted us. The supply of food ran out. The crew were nearly reduced to starvation. There were no provisions on board save a little bread, a small quantity of flour and some peas. A slow fire was kept in the galley to prevent the men perishing from cold. The other fires were let go out for lack of fuel. Only one man, the chief engineer, was able, and he is suffering from a severe attack of sore throat. The remainder of the crew were not ill, although reduced to desperate straits. The captain wanted us to bring the third engineer ashore with us in the boat, but we deemed it unwise."

The tug Ingraham left here to search for the Briscoe as soon as the news of her distress was received. The coast steamer Regina Lake also sailed from Treassey, and will endeavor to find the disabled steamer.

One of these two will probably get here during the night or early to-morrow. The Ingraham took provisions with her to the famished crew. She will call at Cape Race for the chief signal officer, and has the best chance for finding the overdue steamer.

A few passengers are aboard. They are being cared for, Mate MacKay says, at the sacrifice of the crew.

In the trial this morning of John Tirrell, accused of causing the death of Edward Murphy at the dynamite explosion in this city in September last, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, W. H. Graham, who had given important testimony for the prosecution as to having seen Tirrell and two other men in earnest consultation in the back yard adjacent to Curtin's boarding house on the night of the explosion, was subjected to a severe cross examination by the counsel for the defense the purpose being to show that Graham had a strong motive for giving false testimony. After the cross examination the counsel for the defense asked that the witness Graham be taken into custody until to-morrow, when witnesses will be called in rebuttal. The court granted the request.

General News.

New York, March 13.—The police have not yet captured the mysterious friend of Kelly, arrested yesterday with bombs in his possession. Kelly was further remanded.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Judge Bradley decided this morning he had no jurisdiction in the face-slapping incident connected with the Breckenridge case, as it occurred outside the court room. He said he had heard some of the counsel were armed, and cautioned them against violating the law. The hearing of the case of Pollard against Breckenridge was then resumed.

Patterson, N. J., March 13.—The striking silk dyers created some excitement this morning at the works of Simon & Augens. They forced an entrance, drove the workmen out of the establishment and destroyed considerable silk. The strikers also drove out the men in the house of Richard J. Berdan, Water street. Policemen are guarding all the dye houses in the city.

New York, March 13.—The Newton bridge disaster on January 12th last, in which nine persons lost their lives, was recalled this morning in finding in Newton creek the body of William Marline. The finding of the body completes the list of the missing.

London, March 12.—A close watch is being kept upon all foreigners and Englishmen who are suspected of anarchistic tendencies. Early this morning the police made a raid upon a foreigners' club in Grafton street, Soho. Thirty-eight men were arrested and taken to the police station, where they were examined, with the result that all but five were discharged from custody. It is reported that the police searched the premises and seized a quantity of anarchistic literature.

Calcutta, March 12.—The anxiety felt regarding the fate of the British column under command of Captain Maxwell, which is operating against the Abor tribesmen, has been dispelled by receipt of news of the safety of the expedition. It shows that everything had gone well with the troops to the 8th instant. The column had attacked and destroyed the stronghold of the Abors. The Abors made a strong defence before they retreated, and a number of them were killed.

Artificial Speech.

A French surgeon, Dr. Perier, had lately a patient, sixty-two years old, whose laryax was so far gone from cancer that only a severe operation could save the patient. The patient was chloroformed and the throat cut through, and a separation was made between the upper and the lower part of the larynx. The larynx was then pulled out, turned down and provided with a cannula, so that blood and other issues would not run into the respiratory organs during the operation. The laryax was then removed entirely and the wound sewed up, leaving an opening to the cavity. There were thus two opening, through the lower, the respiration could take place; through the upper, an artificial larynx could be introduced. As the patient could not endure the continued presence of the cannula, the throat was left open. This did not create any trouble other than preventing the surgeon from procuring an air passage between the throat and the artificial larynx, which meant the loss of voice to the patient. To overcome this difficulty it became necessary to make an artificial air passage for speaking purposes, independent of respiration, and use the lower opening exclusively for respiration, and in some other way to lead a powerful current of air to laryax and vocal shelf (chorda vocalis). Dr. Perier and a manufacturer of chirurgical instruments, M. Aubry, constructed a pair of bellows with uniform currents of air. When the patient desires to speak he presses the bellows, and the air in the two "lungs" which he carries under his vest is forced evenly through the artificial larynx, and thus sounds are produced while the air is passing through the vocal shelf. The patient needs only to make the usual movements with his mouth and he talks. His voice is not pleasant, to be sure, but it is clear and perfectly under his control when he presses the air sack.—Nordstjernen, Copenhagen.

In Murderer's Row.

Chicago, March 13.—Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, occupies a cell with George Craig, charged with the murder of Emma Werner, and with Pat Rafferty, who last summer, announced in a large dry goods store that he would blow up the place unless they gave him money. Rafferty prides himself on being a writer of verse. Prendergast has passed adverse criticism on several of Rafferty's effusions, and to-day when Rafferty began reading a parody on "After the Ball" the assassin became enraged. Before Rafferty had half finished it Prendergast caught the manuscript from his hands and shouted: "You can't read obscene literature in this cell." Rafferty turned on the murderer who struck Rafferty a blow on the mouth followed by another on the nose. Rafferty seized Prendergast and threw him into a corner of the cell, but before he could strike him the guard separated them.

—The council will shortly consider a proposal for the replanking of the James Bay bridge.

Elegant Toilet Soaps

HELIOTROPE OATMEAL

25c. a cake; 50c a box (3 cakes) See our window.

Cochrane & Munn, Druggists, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Christy bread 'knives at Fox's. Easy cutting and no crumbs.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The singing class of Victoria West Methodist church give a concert this evening.

—A large assortment of goods at half price, by order of the assignees, at Johnston & Co., book store.

—Our new carpets for the spring trade have just arrived. Choice colorings and designs. Weiler Bros.

—A meeting of Courts Cariboo and Islander, I. O. F., will be held to-morrow evening in St. Andrew's hall.

—The Single Tax club will meet to-night in its hall in the Salmon building, corner of Government and Yates streets.

—"Carpet Sale" still going on at Weiler Bros., and we have again "Great Bargains" to offer "Bargain Seekers." Weiler Bros.

—Rev. Percival Jenns will discuss the "Difficulties of Teaching" at the meeting of the Church of England Sunday school association to-day.

—The ladies of the Mikado company will rehearse to-night in Institute hall. The next will be a general rehearsal on Thursday evening.

—Preparations are being made for a service of song and organ recital to be held to-morrow evening in St. James' church, James Bay.

—No remedy has ever before, in so short a time, sprung into such universal favor and demand as Atwood's cough cure, which undoubtedly has no equal. For sale by all medicine dealers.

—To Lease—10 oacres of land adjoining the city boundaries will be leased for a term of years in consideration of the provincial taxes being paid and the land cultivated. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad street.

—Active preparations are being made for the annual spring concert in aid of St. Paul's Presbyterian church in the Victoria West hall, on Thursday evening, the 27th inst. A first-class programme in every respect will be presented.

—The steamer Danube arrived last evening from the north via Vancouver. There has been an unusually large amount of snow up north this winter, it being six feet deep in many places, and it was again falling when the Danube left. This the canners say is the sign of a good salmon run. Officer Bledsoe brought down from Alert Bay two Indian men, suspected of being connected with the Savary Island murder. Nothing has been heard of Lynn, the white man suspected of the crime.

—Letters received from Yokohama give advices of the safe arrival there of the sealing schooners Casco, Diana, Enterprise, Dora Sieward, and Agnes MacDonald. The latter made the run over in 40 days, the Casco in 45 and the Enterprise in 54 days. This sets at rest the rumor that the Enterprise had been wrecked. She did not meet with an accident on the way over. The Maud S had been out to the sealing grounds but had to return to port with a couple of sick men. The weather on the Japan coast up to date of writing had been very rough, consequently no sealing could be done.

—The pulpit of St. Andrew's church will be supplied for the next four Sabbaths by the Rev. R. D. Fraser, M. A., of Bowmanville, Ont. Mr. Fraser is a son of the late Yen. Dr. Wm. Fraser, who was one of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers of Ontario, and was one of the few who celebrated his jubilee, and was minister of only one charge, Bond Head, from the beginning to the end of his ministry. He was also joint clerk of the General Assembly from 1866 up to the time of his death, upwards of a year ago. Mr. Fraser has had a successful ministerial experience of about 20 years in Toronto and Bowmanville. He is expected to arrive on Thursday or Friday evening's boat.

—A Whatcom dispatch says: "Cowboy" Terry, who was caught last week smuggling Chinamen near Sumas, waived examination at Sumas to-day, and was bound over in $1,750 bail to await the action of the United States grand jury. He expects to be convicted at the trial and to get one year in the penitentiary. Speaking today of the Sedro affair two years ago and the killing of Deputy Sheriff Poor, he admitted that he attempted to smuggle the Chinamen, but finding that capture was almost certain, he shot Poor, who, he said, was his friend, intending to deliver them over to him and Holden. He and Poor had just reached the place where he told the Chinamen to meet him, when the shooting commenced, as he says, by Baird and Buchanan.

HER FATE MADE KNOWN.

Wreck of the Mary Brown Found on Banks Island Near the Skeena.

KITKAHTLA INDIANS FIND THE WRECK

News Brought Down From the North by the Steamer Danube Which Has Been at Vancouver for Several Days—Passengers and Crew Undoubtedly Drowned.

The fate of the sealing schooner Mary Brown of Alaska has at last been placed beyond doubt. Advices received from the north by the steamer Danube which has been at Vancouver for several days, and which arrived here last evening, state that the wreck of the schooner was found on Banks Island.

A party of Kitkahtla Indians who had been fishing in the vicinity of Banks Island arrived at the Skeena a few days before the Danube left, with the news that a schooner was on the rocks on Banks island, and undoubtedly those who were aboard had been drowned. A flag with the name Brown on it and other evidence went to show that the wrecked vessel was the long overdue Mary Brown. The schooner was badly damaged by being washed against the rocks. There is a large hole in her bow, her masts having been broken off, and what boats had been left in the davits had been smashed to splinters. Her anchor was down. The Indians found three watches, three rifles, a lot of 45-90 cartridges, powder, shot, biscuits and some money. A diligent search was made, but no one belonging to the schooner, nor any bodies, could be found.

From the fact that all the boats were not on the wreck, it is surmised that the captain, passengers and crew deserted the vessel at sea on account of some accident that happened to her, and that the vessel left to herself drifted through Hecate channel, which divides Queen Charlotte islands from the Mainland, on to Banks Island. The island is very close to the Mainland, just south of the mouth of the Skeena river, so if the men had been on board of her when she went on the rocks it is reasonable to suppose that at least some of them would have reached the island and afterwards the Mainland. It is probable that the vessel was wrecked very much in the same manner as the Maggie Mac was some time ago, although nothing certain has ever been heard regarding the fate of the latter schooner. The Mary Brown was a 60-ton schooner and was owned by her master, Capt. Marzonia Brown. She hailed from Alaska. She came to Victoria after the last sealing season, discharged her catch of sealskins and left her boats and guns here, the former with Capt. Grant and the latter, with John Barnsley & Co. After remaining here for about six weeks Capt. Brown again headed his schooner for Alaska, where his family arrived. When he left here it was his intention to bring his wife and family south, but this arrangement was evidently changed, as when the schooner arrived at San Point, Alaska, on her way south, Capt. Brown's family was not on board. The schooner left Sand Point for Victoria on October 3rd. At that time there were on board the schooner Capt. Marzonia Brown, Edward O'Brien, manager of the Lynd-Hough Company, Sand Point; Capt. Gaffney, of the same company, and a crew of either five or six men, who are not known. It was Capt. Brown's intention to call in at several islands on his way down for an Indian crew, but it is not known whether the Indians were on board when the schooner was wrecked. O'Brien had been managers for the Lynd-Hough company at Sand Point for many years, and was a much respected employee of the company, as was also Capt. Gaffney. Capt. Brown was well known in marine circles in Victoria, and although his friends had hardly expected to see him again, the announcement that he was certainly lost was sorrowfully received.

It is impossible to say just when or how the men left the schooner, but there is now very little probability of their being on one of the northern islands, as was supposed some time ago, for if they were anywhere in the neighborhood of the wreck they could easily reach the settlements along the British Columbia coast. Very rough weather is encountered in the straits between Queen Charlotte Island and the Mainland, and it is therefore possible that the men were drowned while in sight of land.

The Lynd-Hough company, or Ross & Hewlett, who were Capt. Brown's agents in San Francisco, may send a steamer north to investigate, and if possible fully establish the fate of the passengers and crew of the Mary Brown.

Victoria Woman Arrested.

A special from Port Townsend of Saturday says: Inspector Frank Loftus, on duty aboard the steamer City of Kingston, made a seizure to-day and also took the guilty party in custody. The prisoner is Mrs. M. E. Collins of Victoria, more or less known all over the Sound, and her crime is that of smuggling a bolt of fine silk. The officer knew that bustles had gone out of style some years ago, so when Mrs. Collins came up the gang plank of the Kingston this morning with an unusual development of that portion of her dress his suspicions were aroused. Careful inquiry developed something contraband, and a bolt of silk cloth was what it proved to be. When the vessel crossed the imaginary line in the straits and ran into American waters the smuggled and smuggler were both seized, one in fact and the other by arrest, and were upon arrival here taken to the custom house.

Mrs. Collins at one time managed the Clarendon Hotel in Port Townsend, and some gay revels occurred during her management, notable among them being a ball given in honor of the "Spider and Fly" company. Wine flowed freely and a disgraceful session resulted, the sharp criticism of which nearly resulted in a duel between a well known newspaper man and an officer of one of the Behring Sea patrol vessels. That dance killed Mrs. Collins' business and she departed soon after, leaving numerous mourning creditors. The prisoner was held for trial in $100.

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL.

The Merchants' Exchange Club—The Duties on Rice.

A meeting of the council of the British Columbia board of trade was held this morning at 11 o'clock. There were present A. C. Flumerfelt, chairman; R. P. Rithet, H. E. Connon, A. B. Gray and S. Futcher.

A report was read from Mr. Hall notifying the council that the committee on transportation had not yet met. Received.

The standing committee presented a report concerning the communication of De Keyser Verbiest as to growing linseed in the province for commercial purposes. The committee recommended that Mr. Verbiest's proposition be not entertained. Adopted.

A report was read from President Flumerfelt relating to the winding up of the Merchants' Exchange and the proposed taking over of the institution by the board; also explaining the reasons for the Exchange not meeting with the success which was expected.

Mr. Flumerfelt said it had been decided to close the Exchange and that the board desired to acquire the large room down stairs at present occupied by the Exchange. The furniture cost $278. It would be a desirable adjunct to the board of trade to have that as a reading room. He believed most of the members would continue their subscriptions.

R. P. Rithet thought it would be a great pity to give up the reading room. It could be made very interesting and attractive to members. He suggested that a blackboard could be put up, on which could be posted regularly shipping and commercial intelligence. The details as to the future management of the room could be thrashed out by a committee.

The matter, after discussion, was referred to the committee, with power to take over the furniture in the Merchants' Exchange upon the best terms obtainable. It was also proposed to make the fee for membership in the privileges of the reading room on the new basis $3 a year, and this matter will be fully considered.

The following communication from T. B. Hall was read:

To the President and Council of the British Columbia Board of Trade.

Gentlemen: I notice that the boards of trade in Winnipeg and St. John, N. B., are agitating for a reduction of the duty on cleaned rice. This is just exactly in line with the declared intention of the government to preserve in tariff legislation the principles of protection, rice being a foreign product and coming into competition with Canadian-grown breadstuffs. The proposed reduction would completely ruin the rice milling industry in this and other provinces, and would do very little good, as far as this province is concerned, to its white inhabitants.

The consumption of cleaned and uncleaned rice in that part of the Dominion east of the Rocky Mountains for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893, was 19,738,443 pounds. This gives 4 1-8 pounds per head, the population being estimated at 4,900,000. This province for the same period consumed 8,123,580 pounds. This divided amongst 100,000 gives a per capita consumption of 81 1-4 pounds.

As nearly one third of the rice consumed in the Dominion is used in British Columbia, in the imposition of a duty on that commodity it is but reasonable that the interests of this province should be mainly considered. The figures I have adduced lead to the conclusion that lowering the duty on rice will deprive the Dominion of a considerable revenue without conferring on its white inhabitants any benefit worth considering. Would it not, therefore, I submit, be for the benefit of the whole of Canada to leave the duty on rice at its present figure? But if the government is determined to take from the rice mills the protection that they now enjoy, I consider they should in all fairness extend to them protection in another form. They should take the duty off raw material—paddy, mats, grass cord and rattan, and allow the mills to go on with their work unmolested. No one could complain of this; the burden on the consumer would be lessened and the rice milling industry would be preserved.

Yours truly,
T. B. HALL.

(After some discussion on the matter, A. B. Gray offered the following resolution, which received no seconder and was laid over until the next meeting:

That inasmuch as the duties on rice contribute about $100,000 annually to the revenue, and as about 92 1-2 per cent. of such revenue is contributed by the Chinese, and as any reduction in this specific article of their food, without corresponding reduction in general breadstuffs, would cripple other industries and further enable the Chinese to work at rates at which the white labor could not live: Resolved, that this board does not recommend the reduction meantime of the duties on rice.

The council then adjourned.

We Want You

To see our $6, $8, and $10 men's tweed suits and our boy's $1, $1.50, and $2 suits. Russell & McDonald's clearing out sale of clothing, opposite the Iron church, Douglas street.

PERSONAL.

R. J. Woods is down from the Naas.

D. J. Munn, New Westminster, is at the Driard.

Geo. E. Powell returned from Seattle this morning.

P. A. Paulsen, of Tacoma, is at the New England.

I. A. and L. H. Nadeau, Seattle, are at the Driard.

H. Bornstein arrived in on the Kingston this morning.

F. S. Findley, who has been a victim of la grippe for some time, is again attending to business.

I. A. Nadeau, general agent at Seattle of the Northern Pacific, came up on the Kingston this morning.

Chief Justice Begbie's illness took a favorable turn last night, and to-day he was reported as decidedly better.

Among the guests registered at the Hotel Dallas are: R. Robinson, H. Darling and wife, Vancouver; C. H. Clark, San Francisco; Major-General R. H. Cunliffe, England; Dr. Macnaughton Jones, William Head.

A-DOZEN-BABIES —For $4.—

Cabinet Size and Best Finish at SKENE LOWE'S, Government Street.

Evangelistic Services.

Evangelists Webb and Reid are holding revival services at the First Presbyterian church. The first meeting was held on Sunday evening and was very successful. A meeting for Bible reading will be held every afternoon at three o'clock and the revival services at eight in the evening. Previous to leaving Walla Walla the evangelists received the following paper, signed by the pastors of the churches which united in the revival services at that place: "This is to certify that Messrs. Hurtle A. Webb and David H. Reid have labored in Walla Walla for six weeks at our invitation, and that we are highly pleased with the results of their labors. Their methods are not sensational, and they have taken a strong hold upon this city, men of influence being numerous among their converts. They are both excellent and orthodox preachers, men of great wisdom and discretion in dealing with enquirers, and their influence is to strengthen, rather than weaken, the relation between pastor and people. We heartily commend them as men who can sing and preach the gospel most acceptably and effectively to needy men, and we look forward to the possibility of again obtaining their services in this city at some future time. L. M. Belden, pastor First Presbyterian church; M. C. Cole, pastor First Baptist church; R. F. Powell, pastor C. P. church; E. L. Smith, pastor Congregational church. Walla Walla, Wash., March 5, 1894." About sixty persons have since united with the Walla Walla churches as a result of their labors, and as many more were converted who will doubtless unite with some of the city churches.

Argyle House

YOU

Ought to call and get a pair of our Black Seamless

Stockings.

OUR

White Satin Striped

Muslins

At 10c. a yard, are the best value in the market this season.

Embroideries

from 3c. a yard.

Unbleached Apron and Pinafore Linen, 10c. a yard.

J. Horner & Co.

The majority of Cereal foods for infants require cow's milk to prepare them for use. This is a great disadvantage, owing to the danger of milk becoming contaminated and unfit for an infant to use.

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

is complete in itself, requiring only the addition of water.

It is a combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible.

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Mantle and Millinery OPENING

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATUSDAY,
March 15th, 16th and 17th.

OUR STOCK of Mantles and Millinery having arrived, we take pleasure in inviting you to inspect them. The styles and designs are all new and very pretty.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT—The latest styles in French, English and American Pattern Hats, Toques and Bonnets. A great variety of Ribbons, Flowers and Ornaments. Latest novelties in Trimmings.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT—In this department we are showing some very stylish Jackets and Capes, very latest styles to be had. The capes for this season are very pretty and stylish.

A very nice line of Children's Reefers.
A nice selection of Blouses, new styles.
The New Serpentine Waist.
The New Habite Shirt.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
88 Yates Street.

We Are Selling

Ladies' French Button Boots (Can's). These Boots were $6.50, but we are now selling them at

$4.50.

A. B. Erskine,
.....Corner Government and Johnson Street.

PROCRASTINATION

IS STILL THE

Thief of Time

Day by Day

It steals the profits of the man who waits to advertise until to-morrow.

Cameron

Never waits till to-morrow, but advertises bargains to-day and every day.

Bargains To-Day

In Men's and Boys' Print Shirts and Underwear.

Try Cameron's plan, and don't wait until to-morrow, but secure your bargains to-day.

55 Johnson Street.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

LIME.

ATKINS & BROS.

Have assumed their old business and are now ready to deliver LIME to all parts of the city at 50 cents a barrel. It is the best Lime in the Province and has stood the test for the last sixteen years.

Office and Warehouse. No. 3 Pandora St., Near Government.

mr 2-1mo

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

COUPON.

America Photographed.

PART 1.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part I of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

Cut out now and present before the end of next week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time, or the opportunity to secure Part One will be lost.

MINISTER OF MINES

Presents His Annual Report to the Legislature Yesterday.

The minister of mines presented his annual report to the legislature yesterday. The report contains long reports from the gold commissioner and assayers and abstracts from the Kootenay papers. The minister in his report says:

The exports of gold dust during the past year, as reported by the banks in Victoria, amount in value to $316,279. In explanation of the decrease from the export of 1892 it is stated that a large proportion of the product of the mines in the Yukon district was shipped to San Francisco direct, and that the majority of the shipments from the Kootenay district left the province via Spokane, Washington.

The value of the estimated yield of gold for 1893 is $353,355. While the amount produced by placer mining is somewhat less than that obtained in 1892, the total yield is greater, owing to the returns of some of the quartz claims in the Yale and the West Kootenay districts having been taken into account. The anticipations formed in 1892 of an increased output from hydraulic workings have not been realized, owing to the development work on the majority of the claims not having reached the stage when results could be expected, whilst in other cases operations have been hindered by an insufficient supply of water. This branch of placer mining is yearly attracting greater attention throughout the province, and the amount of capital already invested and to be laid out during the coming season, more particularly in working the bench lands in the vicinity of the Fraser river and its tributaries, is very considerable. Interest is also being taken in the beds of the Fraser and the Thompson rivers with a view to dredging, and judging from the number of applications for leases for this purpose, a serious attempt will be made to prove the worth of the gold hidden in the strata of these rivers. As will be noticed further on, special machinery for dredging is in course of construction at different points on the Fraser.

The yield of platinum during the past season is estimated at $1,800, the lowest amount reached since the discovery of this metal in the streams in the Similkameen division of Yale district. The exports of iron ore to the United States amounted to 500 tons forwarded to Tacoma, Washington, by the Glen Iron Mining Company, of Cherry creek, Yale district, in the early part of the season, no further shipments being made in consequence of the dull times occasioned by the financial depression. Nine hundred tons were shipped from Redondo island to Portland, Oregon.

THE CHINESE QUESTION

To the Editor:—When I took upon myself the task of writing on this question, I was fully conscious of the fact—that there was, in sea-faring parlance, rocks ahead; that is to say, I should incite the anger and incur the ill-will of those who are now making money by Chinese labor. The adage that one man's meat is another's poison, can be construed, in this case, one man's gain is a hundred men's loss, and when many of these have a wife and family to provide for the proportion is much greater. I firmly believe that I understand this question thoroughly, therefore, considering it my duty, on behalf of my fellowman, to ventilate the same. I also think that many of those who now disapprove of these writings will in the early future commend them.

The greatest evil of our times is the prevailing cowardice; people do not dare to assert their opinions and in consequence thereof many are great sufferers, as is most amply illustrated in our province at the present time. I earnestly desire to be thoroughly understood, but in order that there may be no mistake in the matter the following averments may not be out of place

First—That I do not write these letters with a view of injuring any person now employing Asiatic labor.

Second—That I did not write these letters with the view of injuring either Chinese or Japanese, but to warn and protect our race from contamination and disastrous competition. To effect this it was absolutely necessary to disclose, as far as possible, in the public press, the seamy side of Chinese life and customs.

Third—That I did not write these letters with the view of exposing the maleficent workings of the typical missionary. The actions and writings of these men are a great factor of the evil, therefore, to write on the Chinese question without showing the evil effects of these workings would be impossible. I will deal with this part of the question as far only as the nature and importance of this question demands, showing examples of evil results. Should it be necessary at some future time to enter fully into this matter I will produce evidence to prove to the world generally, not only their futile efforts to convert Asiatics, but to show that these men are doing work most injurious to our race.

Just a little history. The empire of Annam, which was tributary to China (the emperor of China was suzerain), comprised Tonkin, Cochin-China, part of Cambodia and various islands in the China Sea; and over 120,000 square miles (equal in area to the United Kingdom), with a population estimated at 22,000,000. In consequence of missionary intrigue and intervention in the screening of bad characters who to escape punishment claimed to be Christians, endless trouble and bitter hatred among the people was engendered. The teaching of the Christian doctrines in Annam was prohibited, and for non-compliance with this edict a missionary named Reoffer was publicly executed on the 4th May, 1851. On the 25th July, 1858, Bishop Melchior was murdered by an excited mob. The nearly constant missionary troubles brought about a Franco-Spanish attack on Cochin-China, and the taking of the province Gaidinh, of which Saigon is the chief port, and the planting of a French colony there on the 17th of February, 1859. On the 22nd April following the army of Annam, 10,000 strong, was defeated with great slaughter. There is no doubt but this was the cause of our envoy (Mr. Bruce) being stopped on the following 25th June, while on his way to Pekin, which resulted in our losing three war vessels, 81 men killed and 390 more or less wounded.

The Annamites were simply powerless; they could not resist French aggression. The three provinces of lower Cochin-China were taken and the several outlets of the magnificent Meikong river patrolled by French war vessels. The landing of French troops after their pleasure excursion to Pekin, flush with their spoil, secured the conquest, and in 1862 the three provinces of lower Cochin-China and the islands of Pulo Condor were ceded to the French. The Annamites, among divers other unpleasant matters, found the exactions of the French intolerable. After the departure of the greater part of the China fleet and troops they essayed resistance against many of the burdens forced upon them. This was insurrection and held to justify further invasion. Three more provinces were annexed by proclamation on the 25th June, 1867. Resistance by the Annamites was always followed by further annexation. By treaty concluded in March, 1874, amongst other things the toleration of the Christian religion was secured. Cochin-China became part of the French empire.

Treaties where the rights and welfare of the people are not the first considerations may be compared to a house built upon quicksand, not likely to stand. Such was the Franco-Annamite treaty. The Tonkinese would not tolerate the missionaries. They recognized the fact that Cochin-China now belonged to France through their machinations, and their bitter hatred, hidden through fear, raged only the more fiercely and as might be expected from time to time, when chance offered, they made a raid on their enemies to avenge the wrongs they had suffered. These raids gave the French much trouble. It was well known that China furnished the Black Flags with funds to keep them on the war path.

The kingdom of Annam includes the ancient kingdom of Tonkin and the king of Annam was held responsible for the actions of the Tonkinese. Annam has an estimated population of 8,000,000; Tonkin from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. Hue is the capital of Annam. The forts at the mouth of the Hue river were bombarded by the French in August, 1883, when the Hue government at once capitulated and after months of vain resistance the treaty of Hue was signed on the 6th of June, 1884, by which the Annamite government placed Annam and Tonkin under a French protectorate and under the administration of French residents. By treaty also signed in June, 1884, the administration of the kingdom of Cambodia was handed over to French residents.

There is no doubt that the sinking of the Chinese fleet at Foochow on the 23rd of August, 1884, and the bombardment and destruction of the forts during the three following days, causing great loss of life, and what to the Chinese was of infinitely more consequence, some millions of dollars, was in retaliation for the Chinese government keeping up the Black Flags to harass the French at Tonkin.

The French possessions are now comprised under the title of Indo-China, and consist of the colonies of Cochin-China and Tonkin, and the protectorates of Annam and Cambodia, under the control of a governor-general, who with a few French troops and a few gunboats keep this empire in subjection, making one port responsible for the action of the other, like unto the Manchee rule of China. From the best authority there has never at any time been 15,000 soldiers in the empire of Annam.

The Indo-China peninsula is as rich as any part of the world of equal area, a great portion being alluvial—the rice fields that help to feed China's millions and furnish food for the Chinese on the Pacific coast.

Here we have the result of missionary work—under Christian guise an empire subjugated. The Phillipine Islands are another example. China and Japan, fearing the same fate, desire to drive them out and are only restrained by their helplessness. Africa and other parts of this world are also suffering from these people. The trail of these men now and always has been a trail of blood and crime. Countless thousands of helpless natives suffered death to keep them out. It would require many volumes to tell even a portion of the crimes committed by the typical missionary under Christian guise. The saying of the African king Cetewayo is most appropriate here: "First come missionary with his rum; then come soldier with his gun."

At the Parliament of Religions held at Chicago, over 4000 men and women sprang to their feet and shrieked out "Shame, shame," when a Japanese priest made public some of the works of the typical missionary.

Mythology says that out of Pandora's box came all the evil that flesh is heir to. Out of 214, Pandora avenue, B. C., comes the wail of C. A. Colman for the Chinese. "Such letters as those of H. J. Robertson carry with them their own antidote." It affords me great pleasure to hear that my letters are producing the desired effect—opening the eyes of all sensible men to a sense of their duty to their families, race and country. We may therefore conclude the days of Asiatic invasion and aggression are numbered.

C. A. C. says: "I know that at one time there were 25,000 French soldiers in Annam." I have pointed out that this is not true. I have dealt with Lord Wolseley's opinion about Chinese in another letter. This gentleman writes from a soldier's standpoint. Had he been a civilian it is quite possible his views would have been more like the writer's. C. A. C. gives the names of several men, some of them known to the writer to be true specimens of the typical missionary, but he fails to contravene my statements, that the Chinese will contaminate and degrade our race and ruin our province inevitably if their immigration is not stopped.

As an example of Exeter Hall ranting, bible-babble and fabrication, no better could be produced than that of C. A. C.: "Will the fact that a man who being a gambler, an opium smoker, and almost everything else that is vile, upon hearing of the love of God to sinners, and the death of Jesus Christ for sinners, turns from all these evil ways and thenceforward lives as a Christian? Do you ask more evidence that that man is a Christian? If so, a Chinaman may become a Christian, for very many of them have given this evidence. Will the turning of a proud, blaspheming persecutor of Christians into a humble, devoted worker for Christ, patiently enduring persecution for Christ's sake, prove that man to be a Christian? Many, very many, have furnished this proof of the reality of their conversion. If a man be cast off by his family, deserted by his friends, deprived of his means of living, despoiled of his goods, deserted by his wife and disowned by his children, all for the sake of his change of religion, will that prove that man to be a Christian? Hundreds have been tried by these tests and found faithful unto death."

Is not this an insult to our intelligence? yet this is the vicious gabble that is brought forward to impose on benevolence, to what effect I will show later on. C. A. C. quotes Col. Denby, United States Minister to China. From what I know of this gentleman I should judge him to be most intelligent, too much so not to see the inevitable results of all this teaching of Chinese, also that it may react directly on our race in the near future. "These teachers are surrounded by three hundred millions of Asiatics liable at any moment to break out into mob and outrages, particularly in view of the tremendous crimes against them at home." Col. Denby may have written this, but it is not credible he would so misuse his intelligence and office and insult the body politic of the great nation he represents, for it is not to be supposed he would charge the enactments to keep the Chinese out of the United States as tremendous crimes.

The people of the United States gave to foreign missions during 1893, $4,983,516, notwithstanding the fact that many thousands of our race were actually starving. British contributions to foreign missions during 1890, £1,301,579; 1891, £1,421,509; 1892, £1,369,153; total, £4,086,241—over $20,000,000 abstracted for benevolence in Great Britain alone in three years. During these years hundreds died of starvation and thousands suffered from hunger. May this not be charged as a disgraceful imposition on our people? I opine that the English language is totally inadequate to describe this outrage. Should this question not be ventilated? Nestorian Christians were permitted to preach in China in the seventh century, the Catholics in the 13th century. We are now close to the end of the 19th century; 1200 years is surely sufficient time to effect a change, yet I here reiterate that it is impossible to convert or produce such men as C. A. C. says there are. The workings of the typical missionary from my experience is maleficent.

To return to C. A. C., this man says: "Methinks that if all the fair-minded men of every creed in British Columbia could be gathered together in one place and be asked the question, can a Chinaman become a Christian? there would arise to heaven such a "Yes" as would shake the earth." Is this true? I declare on the authority of experience it is equally on a par with the statements about Christians in China. For many years men have been able to tell the good or bad qualities of many animals. The science of anthroposcopy proves that the chief attributes of man, his weak and strong points, and other things can be seen at a glance. The phrenologist can tell blindfold whether the person examined is either fool, fanatic, brute or thief. The Pharisee may put on the coat of humanity but he can no more hide his bad points than the ostrich his body which he hides his head in the sand. Notwithstanding this we see men affecting all kinds of things, forgetting that they carry signals as plain to read as the theatrical posters on the wall.

H. J. ROBERTSON,

Moresby Island, March 8th, 1894.

What Small Mistakes Sometime Show.

Small mistakes sometimes tell large tales. That which to the ignorant appears like learning, easily shows itself as ignorance to the learned. "If I did not pronounce Rio Grande in the Spanish way," said a scholist, "my friends would think I did not know any better." "Well," answered the scholar who was advocating the Anglicized pronuncation for Americans, "you don't know any better." And so with a very large proportion of those who would seem sufficiently literate and cultivated to write for the press. They would impress the editors with their facility in the marks of professional accomplishment. They would not send "a manuscript," but on MMS. or an M.S.S., or an MS.S., or an MM.S. or Mms. It is almost as rare to find such writers sending an MS. as "a manuscript." And, again, it is not uncommon to find handsomely printed books, pamphlets, circulars, etc., by, or about an L.L.D. One "S" or one "M" too many, or one surplus period, is a small mistake with a large significance. Upon what principle are such abbreviations constructed? How much is there to know about such symbols? Evidently they are dangerous tools in the hands of the inexpert. No one can expect to use them safely, and to carve a writer's fortune with them, unless he is willing to study out what such signs stand for, and how success is not to be attained in literature or scholarship, any more than in any other walk of life, by relying upon seeming to know what one does not know.—S. S. Times.

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RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND READ DOWN.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Victoria.
	Ar.	Ar.				Lv.	Lv.	
	12 30 P M	5 00 P M		VICTORIA		2 00 P M	9 00 A M	
	12 50	5 20	2	HILLSIDE		1 40	8 40	2
	12 10	4 40	6	QUADRA		1 14	8 14	6
	11 45	4 15	11	COLWOOD		12 45	7 45	11
	11 30	4 00	14	GOLDSTREAM		12 30	7 30	14
	11 17	3 47	17	SHAWNIGAN LAKE		12 13	7 13	17
	11 00	3 30	20	COBBLE HILL		11 56	6 56	20
	10 47	3 17	23	MALAHAT		11 43	6 43	23
	10 27	2 57	28	GLENORA		11 23	6 23	28
	10 17	2 47	30	COBBLE HILL		11 13	6 13	30
	10 03	2 33	33	MOPEHONS		11 00	6 00	33
	9 50	2 20	36	KOKSILAH		10 47	5 47	36
	9 35	2 05	40	DUNCANS		10 32	5 32	40
	9 00	1 30	49	SOMENOS		10 00	5 00	49
	8 45	1 15	53	CHEMAINUS		9 45	4 45	53
	8 30	1 00	57	OYSTER BAY SID'G		9 30	4 30	57
	8 15	12 45	61	NANAIMO		9 15	4 15	61
	Ar.	Ar.		WELLINGTON		Lv.	Lv.	

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 1 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

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9 15 pm	Lv	26	... Seattle ...	92	Lv	1 45 pm
12 30 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	36	Lv	10 30 am
3 30 am	Ar	110	... Victoria ...	M	Lv	7 30 am

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" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Yaldes Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

REQUESTED TO HURRY.

Jubilee Hospital Directors Ask Council to Expedite the By-Law.

Nine members of the Jubilee Hospital Board assembled last night in the office of Yates & Jay, Bastion street, to discuss the questions of a grant from the city and the appointment of a committee to meet the committee of enquiry appointed by the city council—Ald. Wilson, Styles and Humphrey. The nine gentlemen present were: Alexander Wilson (chairman in the absence of C. Hayward), A. C. Flumerfelt, G. Byrnes, J. S. Yates, H. D. Helmcken, G. H. Brown, J. Davies, W. M. Chudley and T. Shotbolt.

Joshua Davies favored the appointment of a committee to meet the city council committee to ascertain what they wanted, and report back to the board.

George Byrnes regretted that not a single member of the government had considered it worth while to attend. He could not see how the board could, with so small a representation present undertake anything in the matter which they had met to discuss.

Joshua Davies recapitulated what had been done by the hospital. He could see no reason why a committee could not be appointed to give the council all information wanted. He suggested the appointment of a committee of three for this purpose.

A. C. Flumerfelt said they seemed to be groping in the dark and that fresh legislation should be obtained. This could not be done during the present sitting. The city council, however, might be asked to advance $10,000 for the payment of debts. Meanwhile a new board could be elected and the city given representation on the board. To reduce the board as suggested by Ald. Wilson would be impossible; there was enough work for the board at its present size. As to the money they wished to obtain from the city, it really belonged to the hospital; the city owed it, and it would be reasonable to go before them and ask them to give that $10,000 as a gift. Referring again to the reducing of the board Mr. Flumerfelt said it would throw an immense amount of work on those entrusted with the management of the hospital. Even as it is the present board find the performance of the many duties falling to their share a great tax upon them.

J. S. Yates could not see how the city could give even $5000 without a special hospital tax.

H. D. Helmcken said they were simply asking the city for what they ought to have had long ago; what they were fully entitled to. He believed the city might thank God that it had such men as Dr. Davie, assisted by Drs. Richardson and Dr. Meredith Jones at the head of affairs in this hospital. The institution was a credit to the whole Pacific coast. He believed the corporation wanted to get hold of this institution, but he would strongly oppose that. The civic committee had no power to act; only to report to the city council. It would be waste of time to deal with them. He moved, seconded by Mr. Yates, that this board was of opinion that it was inexpedient to appoint a special committee to meet that appointed by the city council, and that the city council be informed that the board would have much pleasure in answering any questions asked by the council regarding the hospital, and that the board respectfully request the council to expedite the passage of the by-law. The resolution was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Expenses of Inquest Refused Payment—Widening of Cadboro Bay Road.

Mayor Teague presided over last night's council meeting, and all of the aldermen were in their seats at 8 o'clock.

A letter from J. S. Yates, secretary of the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital, was read. A statement of expenditures was enclosed, with figures on the number of free indoor patients treated since the hospital was opened. The letter was written several days ago and was in the hands of the committee.

Ald. Humphreys said he understood that the board had intended to appoint a committee to confer with the council.

Mr. Teague said he believed that such was the intention of the directors, and on motion of Ald. Dwyer the letter was referred to the hospital committee.

James Larmont wrote stating that the fire department had refused to give him the use of a fire engine to pump out his cellar without remuneration. Chief Deasy also wrote applying for instructions.

The matter went to the fire wardens with power to act.

The W. C. T. U. wrote urging the necessity for a public institution to care for aged women. The mayor said that sooner or later the matter referred to must be taken up by the board, and Ald. Munn said he believed for the present it would be better to make allowance to the societies caring for aged women. That would dispose of the matter until the city saw its way clear to making provision for the women. It was decided to lay the letter over to be dealt with at some future time along with one of a similar nature received some time ago.

A communication from F. J. Hall and 21 others re liquor licenses to grocery stores was referred to the legislative committee. So was a petition from Thomas Geiger and 36 others asking that all places of business except hotels and restaurants be closed on Sundays. The committee will report at a special meeting this afternoon, at which a street commissioner will be elected.

The finance committee presented two reports. The first recommended the payment of $3,004.85 out of the general revenue, being the total of a month's bills. It was favorably acted upon. The second related to the expenses of the Pacific inquest, which amounted to $15. The committee expressed the opinion that the inquest was unnecessary, and recommended that the matter be placed before the attorney-general for his opinion.

Ald. Humphreys said that a lot of unnecessary inquests were being held, and it was time it was stopped.

Mayor Teague said if there was evil it would be well to remedy evil, but he thought it very hard to do anything in this respect.

The report was adopted, and will be taken in hand by the finance committee.

Requisitions from the school board for $3,000 and $308 respectively were received. They took the usual course.

In the recommendations of the street committee was one that a city official be instructed to look into the matter of widening Cadboro Bay road from Dunsmuirs' to Jubilee hospital. The matter was suggested by a letter from B. W. Pearse, which was read. The letter stated that the writer had seen a number of the property owners, who were willing to donate the necessary land. He also suggested that a number more would give the land provided the city paid the expenses of moving the fences.

Ald. Ledingham said there were many streets in Victoria which needed widening, but he did not believe the city as a whole should bear the expense.

Ald. Wilson said that the street needed widening, as did many more. Victoria had in many parts been platted in a miserly way. In fact, may of the streets were mere cow lanes. He believed the property owners of Cadboro Bay should take the matter up and present a petition. He was not prepared to vote any money away.

Ald. Baker, Styles and Dwyer favored the adoption of the report, and the last-named moved that way.

Ald. Humphreys said he rather disagreed with everybody at the board. He lived on the street and did not take such a cosy view of things. He lived on the street, and knew where hardship would be worked. He believed the expenses should be divided into three parts, the expenses to be borne by the people on either side and by the city.

Ald. Munn said the law made full provision for the carrying out of such matters. The report was adopted.

Ald. Styles stated that Mr. Frank, Fort street, had given the park committee a fine cock pheasant and that the assistant water commissioner had donated a lot of papers to the Old Men's Home. He also directed attention to the destruction of some trees in the park.

The mayor suggested that the reward be raised to $50 to prevent any more park property from being destroyed.

Ald. Wilson said T. B. Hall had offered to donate a tame deer to the park. The speaker also favored the idea to increase the reward and moved to that effect.

Ald. Dwyer seconded the motion.

Ald. Munn thought a new aviary and more slightly cages should be put up.

The motion to increase the reward and a general vote of thanks were passed.

An American Monte Carlo.

St. Louis now has a veritable Monte Carlo on a miniature scale. The location is not in the city proper, but across the river, on the Illinois side, in a town called Madison. A special train leaves the city every evening especially for the convenience of the patrons of the resort, and the place is run wide open and without the least interference from the legal guardians of the town. The reputed proprietor of the place is James McLaughlin, the eastern gambler, who runs nearly all the similar resorts at the Gloucester track. No restrictions are levied as to entry into the place, and any man, woman or child who has the money and the inclination to gamble can find all the devices here in plenty used in such places to fleece the unwary. The place is likely to demoralize the youth of the surrounding country, and movements are already on foot looking toward its suppression.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

Tansy for Ants.

A sure remedy for these summer pests is here outlined. Big, fat, black ant-l-mires and little, lean, scurrying red ants have put in their early appearance at our house for the past few summers, taking possession of every pantry and cellar shelf where food is kept, and persistently remaining until frost comes. I have tried washing the shelves in alum water, and circling the sugar bucket and cake box with chalk marks, thick and broad, to strand the foraging, and sifted sponges full of sugar, and, when filled with victims, have plunged them into hot water. I have put sulphur bags and borax lumps and cedar chips and tarred paper strips in my cupboards and ice chest, but with no other result than to see both black and red ants scampering as lively as ever over the supposed exterminator.

"Why don't you try tansy?" the new girl said one morning last spring. "Mother always drives them off by putting tansy leaves on her shelves." I had little faith in the bundle of green-leaved stalks she picked that day and laid on every food shelf in cupboard, pantry and cellar—less faith, even, than I had in my plump little sulphur bags and wobbly chalk marks. But the tansy did it; for there was a stampede of ants, big and little, black and red, precisely from my shelves—a thorough routing; for from that day to this, six weeks, not one ant have we seen, though we leave the syrup can unsealed and the sugar bucket on the shelf.—Household.

All the elements which nature requires to make the hair beautiful and abundant, are supplied in Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

SHE ALMOST PERISHED.

Mrs. Trinder Was Saved by Paine's Celery Compound.

Her Physicians Told Her to Use the Great Remedy That Makes People Well.

MRS. E. TRINDER.

"Having used your wonderful remedy, Paine's Celery Compound, with great success, it gives me pleasure to write in its favor. For a long time dyspepsia and indigestion made life miserable to me. I was so bad that I could not go out of the house, do housework or get regular sleep. I bought six bottles of Paine's Celery Compound from Mr. Austin, our druggist, and commenced to use it regularly. I was obliged to consult a doctor about another trouble, and he advised me to continue with your Compound, and told me if I had not been using it he would have recommended it to me. Your Paine's Celery Compound worked wonders for me; it has banished the indigestion, dyspepsia and sleeplessness, and given me a new life. I can now eat, sleep, do all my work, and walk over half a mile to church in any kind of weather. I have recommended Paine's Celery Compound to a great many friends, and they are using it with success. I believe it is the best medicine in the world, and should be used by all who desire good health."

This is the plain, unvarnished and true story of Mrs. Edwin Trinder, of Simcoe, Ont. A powerful and weighty sermon to worn out, weak and almost lifeless women is contained in this letter of testimony. It clearly points out how lives, made miserable and almost unbearable by dyspepsia, indigestion, sleeplessness and nervousness, may be made healthy, vigorous and happy.

Mrs. Trinder was strongly advised by her wise physician to use Paine's Celery Compound. There are hundreds of Canada's best physicians who daily recommend the use of Paine's Celery Compound to men and women, and results in every case prove that there is no equal in the vast field of medicines.

Every suffering woman in Canada should be guided by the happy experiences of Mrs. Trinder, who says: "I believe Paine's Celery Compound is the best medicine in the world, and should be used by all who desire good health."

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at Room No. 5, Public Market Building, Cormorant Street, on Friday, March 9, 1894, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them as a member of the School Board of Trustees for Victoria City.

The mode of nomination shall be as follows: The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at an time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the nomination.

And in the event of a poll being necessary such poll shall be opened at the above named room, No. 5, Public Market Building, Cormorant Street, on Tuesday, 13th March, 1894.

Of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, the 3rd day of March, 1894.

W. K. BULL,
Returning Officer.

mar 7

ADVERTISE
IN THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.

ALL CLASSES OF LITHOGRAPHED WORK

Maps, Cheques, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,

Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

VISITING CARDS
Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.

PORTRAITS
Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 50 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co.,
Newport, Ky.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general out look and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B. C.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flumerfelt, Gorge Road.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

Hard Times

And how to improve them.
By keeping your money at home and using

PENDRAY'S

ELECTRIC SOAP, 20 bars for $1.
BLACKING, 5c. per tin.
EXTRACT OF SOAP, 2 pkgs. for 25c., 5 lbs. for 50c. (This is the finest Washing Powder in the market.)
DOMINION STOVE POLISH, 5c. per block.

Ask Your Grocer for Pendray's

And refuse any other substitutes. This will give employment to the unemployed and to your children.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.

Cleane Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WITH MURDEROUS INTENT.

A Bomb Exploded at Mr. Sharp's Residence, Wellington.

Nanaimo, March 13.—Last night some one placed a bomb at the door of Manager Sharp at Wellington. The bomb on exploding caused some damage to the building, but no one was hurt. The family were in bed at the time. No reason is known for the attack on Mr. Sharp, as he is highly respected throughout the district and was a good boss to work under.

PACIFIC LINER ARRIVES.

The Empress of India 11 Days From Yokohama—Latest Sealing News.

The steamship Empress of India, Captain O. P. Marshall, R. N. R., arrived in port this morning, eleven days from Yokohama. She was sighted 13 miles west of Carmanah at 7.30 o'clock this morning, passed Otter Point at this morning, passed Otter Point at 11.30 o'clock, and at 1 was boarded by the tender Louise. She had very rough weather nearly all the way across. She sighted a bark, bound in, off Cape Flattery, but did not speak her, not going close enough.

The ship's cabin passengers were: L. Brooke, J. R. Freme, Miss Graves, Mrs. Hewitt, Miss E. Hulbert, H. Hulbert, Miss Hyslop, C. S. G. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Matthews, Surgeon-Major Nicholson, W. T. Payne, S. W. Radcliffe, Dr. Turnbull, R. N., Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Turnbull, Miss E. L. Tuarbull, H. S. Waldo, E. J. Whitfield. Surgeon-Major Nicholson is returning from Hong Kong, where he has been connected with the artillery forces stationed there. Dr. Turnbull, R. N., is deputy surgeon-general, and is returning with his family to England. He is acquainted with many Victorians, having been here twenty years ago. He will probably tarry here a few days before continuing on his journey.

There were 239 Chinese passengers, of which number 72 left the ship here. There were 88 Japanese, twenty of whom left the vessel here. There were four intermediate passengers. The freight amounts to about 1,800 tons, divided between coast and eastern points. The Empress came to anchor half a mile from the outer wharf, and will remain here until 10 o'clock tonight in order to catch a favorable tide for the trip to Vancouver. Captain Marshall and a number of passengers came ashore, and will spend the day in the city.

On March 1 the following sealers were in Yokohama:

Allie I. Algar, American schooner, G. Westir, from Honolulu via Bonin islands.—J. C. Nixon.

Arctic, British schooner, Pyne, 58 tons from hunting cruise.—Captain.

Aurora, British schooner, Tonemut, 41 tons, from hunting cruise.—Captain.

Beatrice, British schooner, A. J. Bjerne, 48 tons, from Northern Pacific.—T. M. Laffin.

City of San Diego, British schooner, M. Pike, 46 tons, from Victoria, B. C.—Captain.

Diana, American schooner, Peterson, 74 tons, from hunting cruise.—Captain.

Louis Olsen, American schooner, R. F. Guillams, from Astoria.—Captain.

Mattie T. Dyer, American schooner, C. Mockler 103 tons, from San Francisco.—Captain.

Mermaid, British schooner, Whiteley 73 tons, from Victoria, B. C.—Captain.

Umbrina, British schooner, Charles Campbell, 98 tons, from Victoria, B. C.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

Warlock, British steam schooner, A. Riedlerbjelke, 32 tons, from hunting cruise.—Captain.

The dates of arrival were: Feb. 24—Umbrina, British schooner, Charles Campbell, 98 tons, from Victoria, B. C., ballast.—Wash, Hall & Co.

Mermaid, British schooner, Whiteley, 73 tons, from Victoria, B. C., ballast.—Captain.

February 25—

Allie I. Algar, American schooner, G. Westir, 75 tons, from Honolulu via Bonin islands, ballast.—J. C. Nixon.

City of San Diego, British schooner, M. Pike, 46 tons, from Victoria, B. C., ballast.—Captain.

Oscar and Hattie, British schooner, Theo. Magnessen, 81 tons, from Victoria via Bonin islands, ballast.—Thomas Earle.

Feb. 26—

Louis Olsen, American schooner, R. F. Guillams, 56 tons, from Astoria, ballast.—Captain.

Feb. 28—

Beatrice, British schooner, A. J. Bjerne 48 tons, from Northern Pacific, 24 sealskins.—T. M. Laffin.

The departures were: Feb. 23—Maud S., Dora Stewart. Feb. 28—Agnes Macdonald, Oscar and Hattie.

There is no news by the Hongkong papers received by the Nurnberg, of the missing steamer St. Asaph, and is now esteemed as a certainty that she was the vessel run down by the Hangchow, and that she has sank with all her crew, H.M.S. Pigmy has gone out in search of any remains of the wreck.

The admiralty dock at Sasebo, built by the Japan Engineering company at an outlay of 500,000 yen, seems likely to be as great a failure as the Yokohama breakwater. The work was designed by Mr. Shibuya Kyota, C.E., and director of works and buildings at the Sasebo admiralty station, during the time that Vice-Admiral Akamatsu was commander-in-chief. Owing to the action of the waves, says the Nichi Nichi Shimbun, the whole work crumbled away, and the matter became a subject for hot discussion in naval circles, and called forth hostile animadversions in the Diet. A dispute then arose between the naval department and the contractors, the Japan Engineering Co., but in the meantime Vice-Admiral Akamatsu was placed upon the retired list, and the designer was removed to another post, and the contract dispute naturally dropped. Last spring the work was resumed by Mr. Ichimura Ichitaro, and progressed favorably. 200,000 yen had already been paid this contractor for work done, when on the 21st instant the work again began to crumble, at a point 180 feet under water, and the dock is rendered useless, for the present anyway. The cause of the second failure has not been ascertained, but the fullest enquiries are about to be made.

The following appears in the H. B. M. court proceedings at Yokohama on Feb. 27: Charles Campbell vs. William O'Keefe. This was a charge of refusal of duty brought by the master of the British schooner Umbrina, against the defendant, an A. B. on board. Defendant pleaded guilty and the court sentenced him to a week's imprisonment and the costs of the court, $1.50; and to be put aboard his ship.

Chang Chow vs. F. J. Murphy. This was a judgment summons against the defendant, an officer of the Warlock, for $63 for clothing supplied, and costs $4, total, $67. Defendant did not appear. George Kircher, usher of the court, was sworn and deposed that he had served the summons upon the defendant personally on the 24th instant. The court ordered that a warrant be issued for the arrest of the defendant.

JAMES WILSON ELECTED.

Board of Aldermen Made Him Street Commissioner This Afternoon.

Mayor Teague presided over the full board at a special meeting of the city council this afternoon, the list of business requiring attention being neither long nor particularly important. The first item to receive consideration was the election of a street superintendent, there being 26 applications for the position, which carries a salary of $100 a month. On the first ballot, the popular candidates were shown to be James Wilson 3, McDougall 3, G. H. Snider 2, George Lyall and Orlando Warner, one each. The second ballot, taken without any discarding of names, resulted thus: McDougall 4, Wilson 3, Snider 2 and Warner 1. On the third vote, Wilson and McDougall were tie, with four each, Snider polling the last vote of nine. Then it was McDougall and Snider 3 each, Snider and Warner one each, and McDougall and Wilson four each, Warner 2. The next round of the hat showed the same identical vote and in order to prevent a deadlock keeping the council voting all night, Ald. Vigelins moved that the lowest candidate be dropped, and this resolution carrying, the seventh vote lay between Wilson and McDougall, the latter winning by 5 to 4, with one spoiled ballot. As a majority beyond question was necessary the hat again went round, the result was Wilson 6, McDougall 4. The former was therefore declared elected. The council was still in session at 4 o'clock.

Law Intelligence.

Mr. Justice Drake in the supreme court chambers heard the following applications this morning:

Penny v. Pauline.—Davis (J. P. Walls) for the plaintiff, obtained an order for final judgment in a county court action.

Crossdale v. Hall et al.—Barnard, for the defendants, applied to set aside judgment signed herein in default of defence. Crease contra. Reserved.

Before the divisional court this morning, E. P. Davis, for the plaintiff, in Gordon v. Cotton, asked that the order setting aside Mr. Crease's order contain a clause requiring the defendant to attend at his own expense and submit to examination. Charles Wilson opposed the application. Order made as asked.

Judgment was delivered this morning in Hudson's Bay Co. v. Rowlings, dismissing the plaintiffs' action with costs. L. G. McPhillips, Q. C., for the defendant and E. P. Davis for the plaintiff.

The full court, consisting of McCreight, Walkem and Drake, J.J., are this morning hearing the appeal in Roddle v. News-Advertiser, from the judgment of Mr. Justice Crease, dated 27th February, 1894. The judgment dissolved the partnership and declared the plaintiff, Gustave Roddle, entitled to one quarter of the assets of the business and ordered an account of the dealings from 2nd November, 1892, to be taken before the registrar at Vancouver, Mr. A. E. Beck, and also appointed John R. Burton receiver to collect outstanding debts, etc. Charles Wilson appears for the appellant and J. A. Russell for the respondent.

In the C. P. R. assessment appeal the evidence was all taken yesterday and judgment is reserved.

DIED.

PETIT—In this city, on the 11th inst., William Petit, a native of Jersey, Channel Islands, aged 44 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2:30 o'clock, from the family residence, No. 27 Fernwood road. Friends are invited to attend.

SIMPSON—In this city, on the 13th inst., George Simpson, late chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Co., and eldest son of the late Geo. Simpson, governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., aged 68 years.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal. Wholesale agents. 6sawtf

FLOUR

WHEAT,
HAY,
MILL
FEED,
Etc., Etc.

HAVING our own Mill, Wharf and Warehouse, places us in a position to fill promptly our customers' requirements at the lowest possible price. Free delivery.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.,
25 Government St., VICTORIA,

Nanaimo News.

The Northfield telegraph line is completed and as soon as the necessary instruments arrive Mrs. W. Young will take her seat at the operating table.

A meeting of the Northfield electors opposed to the present provincial government was held in the K. of P. Hall yesterday morning. T. R. McInnes, president of the Nanaimo Reform club and Mr. Angus McKenzie were present from town. The platform, published recently as endorsed by the Reform Club and the local unions, was fully discussed and explained and after some further talk it was decided to hold a mass meeting at the same place this evening, to commence at 8 o'clock. A delegation from the Reform Club will be present. It is expected that the North Nanaimo candidate will be nominated.

A late despatch received to-day states that James Gordon died at Canmore of the injuries received in the mines. His body will be brought here for interment. The deceased leaves a widow and two married daughters, residents of this city, to mourn his loss. News of "Jim" Gordon's untimely end will be learned with sincere regret by scores of friends in Nanaimo. James Gordon was a member of the Masonic and K. of P. orders.

A large meeting was held at Comox on Saturday evening to discuss railway matters. All parts of the district were represented and great enthusiasm prevailed. A series of strong resolutions were adopted calling upon the government to give aid and encouragement to the extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, conditionally upon the road being built so far north as to tap the heart of the Comox settlement and best accomodate its traffic.

—The bark Richard III arrived in the roads this morning. It is reported that she is in a leaky condition and it may be that she will have to be docked.

—Bernard Hogan, Wm. Fleeson and Wm. Haris, three drunks, were all convicted in police court this morning. The first mentioned was fined $5 and the last two let go with a reprimand.

—In the production of "McFee of Dublin," John T. Kelly's new comedy, which comes to the Victoria theatre next Wednesday, March 14, there is a host of pretty girls, who rank among the best known artists in their line in the country. Among them are Aimee Angeles, the well known English soubrette; Adelaide Randall, the beautiful cantatrice; Flora Vellman, Nelly Chamberlain, May Whitemore, Lotta Lewis, Marie Pixley and Hattie Richardson. "McFee of Dublin" is said to be one of the funniest comedies ever produced, and Mr. Kelly has made the biggest kind of a hit in the title role.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Louise from New Westminster—Mrs Ewens, H Hutchinson, S Prescott, Rev Comeleau, D J Munn, W J Robinson, Prof Austin, W H Lantz, J Brennan.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—D McRae, P A Paulson, J S Graham, E Eagland, G Foster, H E Norton, G B Robbins, J Pierre, J H Parks, T Sherridan, S H Nacheau, Mrs Alfey, H Bornstein, E Anderson, E H James, J A Nadeau, J H Brenton, Mrs Perry, W McIntyre, W Ford, W G Young, J F Prebet, G E Powell, W Thomas.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Louise from New Westminster—Lenz & Leiser, W McKeon, R K & M Co, McLachlan Bros, S N Hartman, F F Raitt, Vis Trans Co, R Maynard, Dom Exp Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Wm K Halley, E E Blackwood, W F Walters, F W Fletcher, Nan Elec Lt Wks, M C Reynard, Ames Kleinks, S Stone, R C Wilcox, C F Kelly, Agt N P Exp Co, Vale & Brooks, C H Stickles, M H Howe, Matthews, Richards & Tye, E G Prior & Co, Hy Young, Lowenberg & Co, McMillan & Hamilton, S Leiser, J Parker, R Van Volkenburg, L Dickinson, G B Kopplin, J Peterson, T M Hartman, K A Beck, H T Huff.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and a delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by Langley & Co.

Loss of Flesh

is one of the first signs of poor health. Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Diseased Blood follow.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, cures all of these weaknesses. Take it in time to avert illness if you can. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1

John Mitchell, Market.

FRESH KILLED MUTTON:
Fore Quarters, 6 1-2 cents per lb.
Hind Quarters, 10 1-2 cents per lb.
Free delivery. fe26-1m

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that it is our intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to the executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased, of the license now held by the said G. Bossi, deceased, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Rose House, situate on Johnston Street, in the City of Victoria.

ROSA BOSSI,
CARLO BOSSI,
Executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased.
Feb. 12-30t

S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can weigh of 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a traveling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

GEORGE BYRNES, AUCTIONEER

AUCTION

MANILLA WRAPPING PAPER, BAGS, ETC., ETC.,

Thursday, 15th March, at 11 a.m.

I will sell at my salerooms, Wharf Street, Victoria,

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT,

One carload, consisting of 100,000 of Grocers', Milliners' and Hatters' Bags; 500 reams of Manilla Wrapping Paper, well assorted sizes and weights.

ALSO

Unclaimed Luggage from Telegraph Hotel: 4 boxes and contents left by W. H. Shyerard, box, Clara Morrison Co., and several other lots of baggage, water tank, stoves, and a few articles of furniture, well pump, and a lot of piping.

G. BYRNES,
mar12-td Auctioneer.

WE HAVE THEM!

Nice Fresh Smoked Tongue
Swiss Cheese.
Edam Cheese.
Metwurst Sausages.
Brick Cream Cheese.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,
The Leading Grocers.

Simpson, Strickland & Co
DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND,
Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders.

SOLE MAKERS OF
Kingdon's Patent Machinery,
—FOR—
STEAM LAUNCHES, ELECTRIC LIGHT and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE
First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.

Write for catalogue and price list.

NOTICE

Applications for the position of teacher of the Second Division of the Branch Central School, City, will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p. m. on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, 1894.

By order,
B. WILLIAMS, Secretary,
mar8-td Board of School Trustees.

The Stanley House.

JUST ARRIVED

6 CASES New Spring Goods

CONSISTING OF

75 Pieces Fancy Prints,
20 Pieces Dress Tweeds,
25 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods,
1 Case Cashmere Hose,
1 Case Dress Trimmings and Braids,
Silks, Cravenette Cloths,
Black Dress Goods, Muslins, Embroideries,
Etc., Etc.

These are the very Newest Goods in the market. Call and see them.

W. S. HAMPSON, Manager.

CASH IS KING!

GOOD LUMBER AND COAL Cheap for Cash at the ROCK BAY COAL AND WOOD YARD.

S. F. McINTOSH.

Priestley's Dress Materials

Every lady should be interested in the fact that the *Priestley's* Dress Materials are to be had from the better class of dealers throughout Canada. For beauty, texture and enduring quality, they are unequalled. Manufactured as they are in pure wool, and in silk and wool interwoven, these goods have a soft richness which is a perfect delight to a lady of taste.

Priestley's goods are mostly in black, and in black and white.

A gown in Priestley's fabrics retains its style and beauty as long as there is anything of it left, hence they are the most economical for all classes.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

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Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissances and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there, has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

NOTICE.

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Dec. 22, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

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